











EXCELSIOR SONG BOOK;

A COLLECTION OF

SONGS, CHANTS AND HYMNS,

DESIGNED FOR

Inbenile Classes, Schools and Seminaries.

CONTAINING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

BY B. F. BAKER.

BOSTON:

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PREFACE.

Robert J. Savanzi

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In preparing the present work, the Author has aimed at furnishing a reliable and pleasant guide for the first stages of a musical education. He feels that a heavy responsibility is laid upon every one who undertakes the task of preparing Music books for the young, and he has endeavored to keep this constantly in view in the progress of the work which is now completed. He has too often been compelled to dig up the foundations laid by uninformed or careless persons, to be willing himself to impose upon any other teacher this labor, discouraging alike to teacher and pupil, and he has sought to avoid this by attending carefully to the following particulars.

First, the Style of the Music.

Every well-informed musician is surprised, and even disgusted, at the reckless disregard of anything like musical symmetry, displayed by some who undertake musical composition. It has been the author's constant endeavor to achieve and preserve this symmetry of form in every piece in this book, however short or simple. Knowing that the most perfect liberty is always enjoyed in conformity with judicious laws, he has striven to follow this principle even in the humblest department of his labor.

Second, the Style of the Poetry.

Here, of course, the work has been one of selection, and the author feels confident that the words he has chosen are free from any objection. Not only has he excluded everything that would tend in the slightest degree to injure the pupil, morally or intellectually,—which would be expected as a matter of course,—but he has also carefully endeavored to benefit as well as please; to present such songs as may

be retained in the pupil's memory to his advantage, both intellectually and morally. He hopes that in the feeling and thought of these words, they are neither too old or too young, and that they may add to the pleasure derived from the music, instead of taking from it, as is too often the case.

Third, the Mutual Adaptation of the Music and the Poetry.

The music should sing the sentiment of the words, and the words should speak the feeling of the music. When the words are joyous, the music should be so; when they are sad, so must the music be. When the sense and feeling of the words pauses, the music should pause; and when they are uninterrupted, the music should flow on unbroken. These statements are so obviously founded on principle, that they seem almost superfluous, and the author has only made them because observation has shown him that they are sometimes forgotten.

Fourth, a Regular System of Instruction.

In music, as in every other department of study, the most rapid and satisfactory advance is the fruit of the most systematic regularity of effort. A teacher who has a distinct plan of operation before him, can accomplish in three months, what one without such a plan would fail of in a year. With such a regular system, the pupil is conscious of advancing step by step, and has a clear view of the territory already conquered. He is not lost among unknown forests and hills, but is travelling delightfully over a carefully surveyed country, of which he has the map. Every step that he ascends shows him plainer the whole that is below him, and renders easier that which is to come. He never has anything to do over again, but proceeds straight on towards the lofty summit, which so few have had the genius and perseverance actually to attain.

It is the hope of the author, in presenting this little book to the public, that it may not fail entirely of accomplishing the end for which he sends it forth.

Boston, October, 1860.

INTRODUCTION.

Sound is the sensation produced by the vibration of the air, or some other medium with which the ear is in contact.

istence of Tone, viz: Pitch, Force and Duration. Pitch is that attribute which distinguishes Tone from Noise: a tone may be grave or acute, still

There are two kinds of sound; that which is the result of uniformly even vibration is called Tone, while that arising from irregular vibration is called Noise.

The pitch of tone is grave or acute—high or low—in proportion as the vibrations of which it is the result are more or less rapid.

The uniformity of the vibrations producing tone affects the auditory nerve agreeably, while the confused vibrations of which noise is the result, produce the opposite effect; therefore, the idea of noise or tone, as the case may be, is communicated to the mind through the vibrations affecting the organ of hearing.

There are three attributes essential to the ex- accentuation.

istence of Tone, viz: Pitch, Force and Duration. Pitch is that attribute which distinguishes Tone from Noise; a tone may be grave or acute, still preserving its characteristic, pitch. Force is the degree of loudness to which a tone is manifested: a tone is more or less loud as the degree of Force is augmented or diminished. Duration is that interval of Time in which the tone is uttered or expressed; a tone is longer or shorter, as the interval of time in which it appears is more or less long.

The relative condition of tones with respect to their Pitch, Force, Duration and Accent, is the basis of Musical Notation. Although the latter is not an essential attribute of tone, still it enhances the beauty of music and obviates that monotony which would otherwise arise from the want of accentuation.

LESSON ONE.

In the early stages of his instruction, the master will teach mainly by giving examples to his pupils for their imitation, in singing the scale by numerals. He will sing the first tone of the scale to the numeral One, — the pupils singing it after him; this may be repeated many times, till the pupils have attained somewhat of a notion as to the promptness, clearness and firmness that should characterize each and every tone, and on this practice the teacher will insist with unyielding tenacity.

The master will proceed to sing the second tone of the scale in connection with the first, by the numerals One, Two. After having dwelt sufficiently long on these, he will add Three, Four, Five, &c., in the same manner, till he has been through the entire scale.

The master will state that these Eight tones constitute the Musical Scale. The scale then comprises Eight tones, and their names are One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight.

The syllables, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, may now be applied to the tones of the scale, in the same manner as were the numerals, and the practice of them dwelt upon till the pupils can articulate and sing them with a good degree of clearness and certainty.

LESSON TWO.

The master will carefully review the previous lesson, and then proceed to teach his class to sing the scale—ascending and descending—in connection with measuring each tone of it by two motions

of the hand—beating time. After the pupils have obtained tolerable facility in beating time, as thus directed, they may sing one tone to each beat, repeating, singing each numeral twice, instructing the pupil to give the tone corresponding to the downward beat with greater force of voice than that corresponding to the upward beat. The class will next sing the scale, measuring each tone of which by three beats, Down, Left, Up; and then by singing one tone to a beat, giving each tone of the scale three times, with directions as to the stronger stress of voice on the tone corresponding to the downward beat.

The length of each tone of the scale may now be measured by four beats—Down, Left, Right, Up. Having attained a good degree of freedom in measuring the tones and beating the time thus, the class may sing one tone to a beat, repeating each tone of the scale through the four beats, and giving the strong tones on the first and third beats, but the tone should be stronger on the first than on the third beat.

The work carried to this stage will be the extent of the second lesson.

LESSON THREE.

Each successive review should be conducted with greater rigor, for the real success of a class in music consists not so much in the amount of labor achieved, as in the manuer in which that labor is performed.

The class will now sing the scale—ascending and descending—I diate spaces, each line and space of which is called a degree. The making six heats to each tone, Down, Down, Left, Right, Uv. Uv. After which one tone to a beat may be sung, giving a strong stress spaces, thus: of voice on the first and fourth beats, the stronger stress, however, on the first heat.

The attention of the learners may now be called to the following Diagram, illustrating the scale and the relative difference of pitch between the tones thereof, as they occur consecutively:

Diagram.										
Eight		. 6	Do.							
~	The interval is		a Minor Second.							
Seven	(D) a intermed in	- 0	Si.							
Six -	The interval is		a Major Second.							
DIA -	The interval is	- 0	a Major Second.							
Five -			Sol.							
	The interval is		a Major Second.							
Four -	(m)		Fa.							
Three	The interval is		a Minor Second.							
111160	The interval is		a Major Second.							
Two -	* • • • • •		2 Re.							
	The interval is		a Major Second.							
One -		. 6	2 Do.							

The class may sing the seale from the Diagram above, (or from a similar one written on a black-board,) associating in the mind at the same time the magnitude, as well as the names of the intervals, as they occur between the tones.

The teacher will appreciate the importance of giving his pupils a practical idea of the lessons thus far presented, before proceeding further

LESSON FOUR.

The Musical Staff consists of five parallel lines with the interme-

Staff therefore comprises nine degrees, viz: five lines and four

	STAFF.	
5th line.		4th space.
4th line.		Bd space.
2d line.		2d space. 1st space.

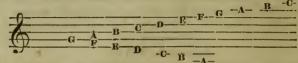
The Staff may be extended—the number of degrees augmented by adding short lines above or below it: degrees thus obtained are reekoned from the staff above or below, as the case may be, thus:

2d line above.— 1st line above.—	2d space above
1st line below.	1st space below.

The degrees of the Staff are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, and the location of these literal names-afforded by the letters—is determined by a sign, thus:

name of G to the second line, and it is therefore called the G Clef.

The literal names given to the degrees of the Staff, as located by the G Clef. stand thus:



A Note, thus, , represents a tone. The tones of the Seale are represented by notes following each other on consecutive degrees of the Staff, thus:

THE SCALE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF.

THE SCALE ASCENDING.		THE SCALE DESCENDING.			
Right. Minor second. Seven.	••••••	***************************************	Minor second.		
Major second.			Major second.		
8ix. O			Six.		
Major second.			Major second.		
Five.	•••••			э.	
Major second.			Major second.		
Four. Minor second.			Minor second.	r.	
Three.			Three	æ.	
Major second.	E E E	Z Z Z Z	Major second.		
Two. O	Major Major Major	Major Major Minor	Major second. Second Major second. One	٠.	
Major second.	second. second.	second second	Major second.		
One. O Majo	na. na.	nd. nd.	nd. one	•	
		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	
	-0 0 0		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	=	
Numerals* 1 2 3 4	5 6 7	8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1		
Letters † C D E F	G A E		G F E D C		
Syllables † Do Re Mi Fa	Sol La S	i Do Si La	Sol Fa Mi Re Do.		

^{*} The Numerals, or the names of the tones of the scale as such.

[†] The Letters, or the literal names by which the pitch of tones is designated.

t The Syllables indicating the vocalities to which the tones of the scale are sung.

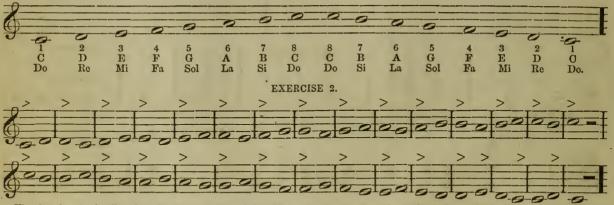
on G, the second line; the sixth on A, the second space; the sevintervals between the letters correspond to those between the tones of the scale, as illustrated in the diagram.

Note. The pitch of a tone is designated by the literal name of previously given, at each review lesson.

By common consent, the first tone of the scale is represented on the degree of the staff on which it is represented. For example, if C. the first line below: the second on D, the first space below; the a note be written on G, the pitch of the tone represented thereby is third on E, the first line; the fourth on F, the first space; the fifth called G, irrespectively of any other attribute or quality that may be imputed to the tone. The Clef is, therefore, essential for howenth on B. the third line; and the eighth on C, the third space. The ever complete the representation of a tone may be otherwise in the absence of a Clef the notes on the staff have neither relative nor positive pitch. Exercises in beating time will be dwelt upon as

LESSON FIVE.

EXERCISE 1.



The sign thus, >, implies that the tone represented by the note over which it is placed should be emphasized.

After having attained a good degree of freedom, the pupils may sing Exercise 2 in connection with beating time, accenting the tone given to the downward beat over and above that given to the upward beat.

EXERCISE 3.



The pupils will make three beats in singing Exercise 3, and accent the tone given with the first one.



Exercise 4 may be sung, together with beating time, making four beats, and accenting with the first and third beats; let the first beat, however, be the stronger.

EXERCISE 5.

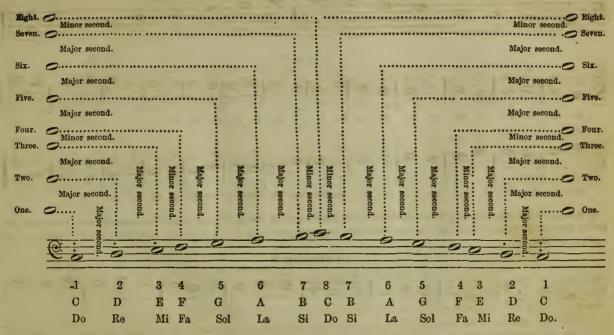


The class may sing Exercise 5, in connection with beating time, making six beats, accenting the first and fourth.

LESSON SIX.

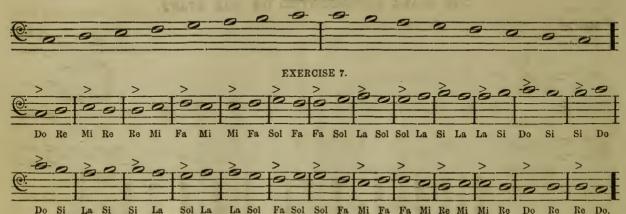
The literal names of the degrees of the Staff may be indicated by a sign, thus: 9, which fixes the place of the letter F, and is therefore called the F Clef. Under this sign, F, the clef letter, is on the fourth line, and from which the letters are reckoned upward in alphabetical order, and downward by the inversion of that order.

THE SCALE REPRESENTED ON THE STAFF.



The learner will not lose sight of the fact, that the scale as such, as here represented is the same as before presented, although the representation thereof on the staff's different.





In Exercise 7, the class may sing the accented note to the downward, and the unaccented one to the upward beat. Each note may also be sung to two beats, in this wise: the *first* and *second* beats to the first note, and the *third* and *fourth* beats to the second note, thus making four beats.

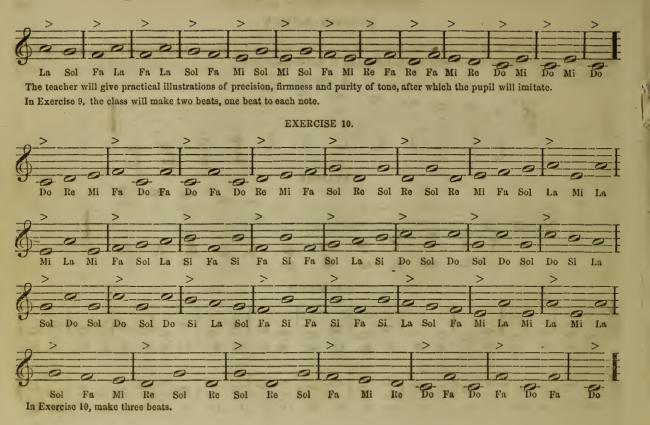


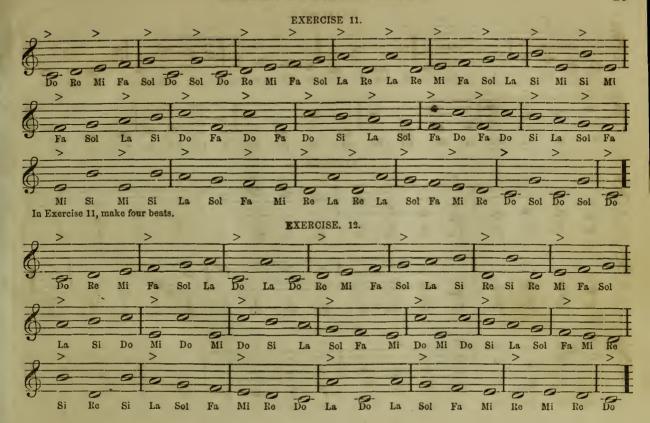
The class will sing Exercise 8, and beat the time thus: Down, Left, U_p .

LESSON SEVEN.

The whole or a part of the Scale may be represented above or below where it has already been presented, beginning with the C above Clef G, and ascending, or beginning with C, below Clef G, and descending.

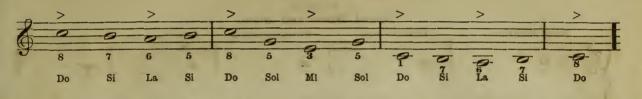






EXERCISE 13.





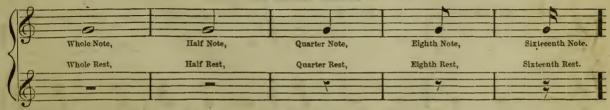
LESSON EIGHT.

The characters used to represent tones are called Notes. From the fact that tones may be longer or shorter, arises the necessity for notes of different shapes and names. The note thus, Z, represents the longest tone, and is therefore called a Whole Note; that representing a tone half as long, thus, P, is a Half Note; that representing a tone one quarter the length of the former, thus. P, is a Quarter Note; the Eighth Note thus, and the Sixteenth Note thus,

Intervals of silence—of greater or less duration—occurring between tones, are represented by characters called Rests. Each note has a corresponding rest. A Whole Rest, thus, -, represents an interval of silence equal in duration to the tone indicated by a whole note. A Half Rest, thus, -, represents an interval of silence half the duration; a Quarter Rest thus, Y; an Eighth Rest thus, Y; and a Sixteenth Rest thus. J.

EXAMPLE.

Notes and Rests.

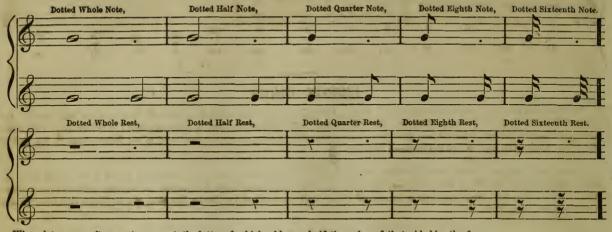


A dot after a note or a rest adds one half to its original length or value.

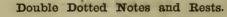
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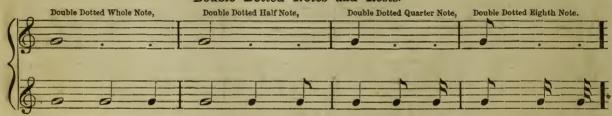
EXAMPLE.

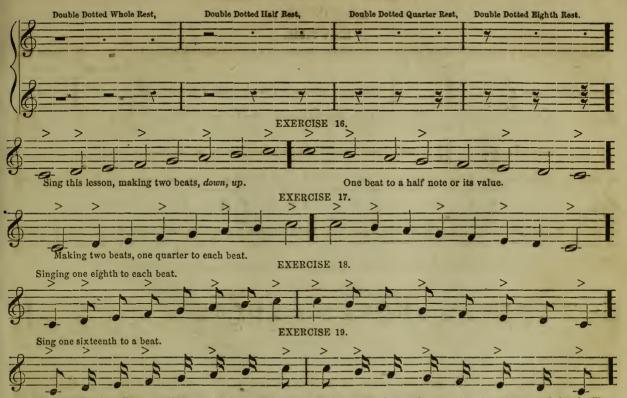
Dotted Notes and Rests.



When dots occur after a note or a rest, the latter of which adds one half the value of that added by the former,



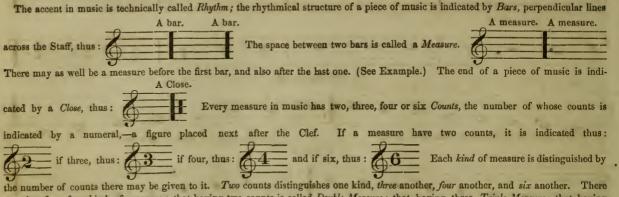




Exercises 16, 17, 18, and 19 may all be sung in the same time, that is giving to each note the same duration of tone, and thereby illustrating to the pupils the important fact, that the value of notes is relative, rather than positive.

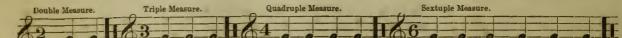
LESSON NINE.

RHYTHM.



are, therefore, four kinds of measure; that having two counts is called Double Measure; that having three, Triple Measure; that having four, Quadruple Measure; and that having six, Sextuple measure; thus:

EXAMPLE.



Two Three.

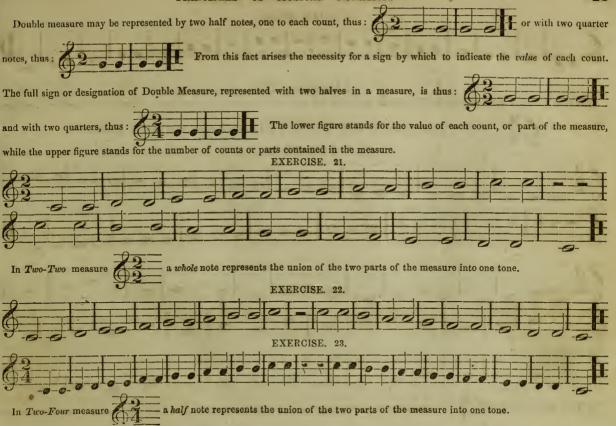
The time is kept in double measure by two beats, down, up; the down beat is made to the first count, and the up beat to the second one.

Double measure is individualized by two tones of equal length, the first of which is accented, and each successive measure is the repetition of the same characteristic.

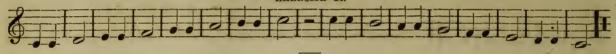
One Two Three Four.

One

NOTE. The accent, or pulsation of music, is represented by the rhythmical structure of the tune; that is, the rhythm enters into the composition of the tune, as such, whereas the accent is expressed in the performance of it. The former is addressed to the eye, and the latter to the ear.



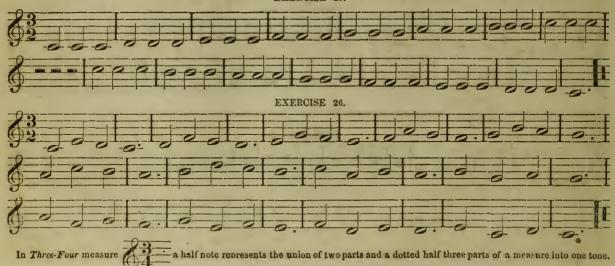
EXERCISE 24.

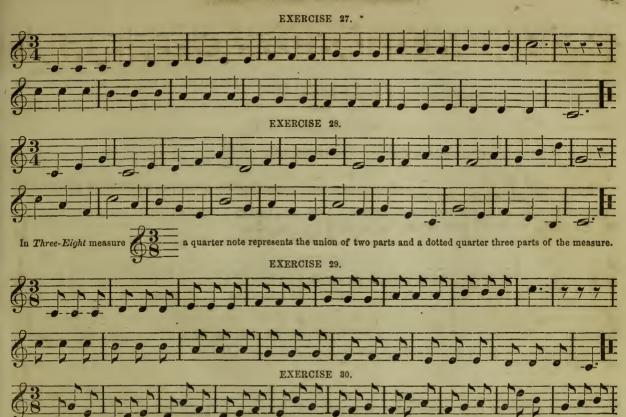


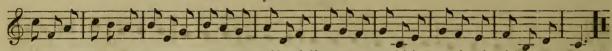
LESSON TEN.

The time is kept in triple measure by three beats, down, left, up, and the accent is on the first count or part of the measure. In Three-Two measure a whole note represents the union of two parts and a dotted whole three parts of a measure.

EXERCISE 25.

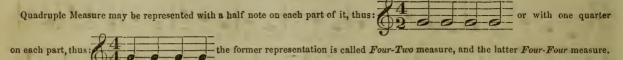




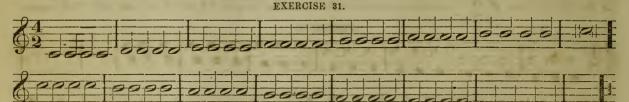


It will be observed that Triple measure may be represented by a half, a quarter, or an eighth note, or the value of the same on each of its parts, but whether it be represented with this, that, or the other note it is quite the same in effect, for triple measure in effect is that accent by which it is individualized irrespectively of the particular notation.

LESSON ELEVEN.

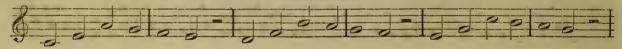


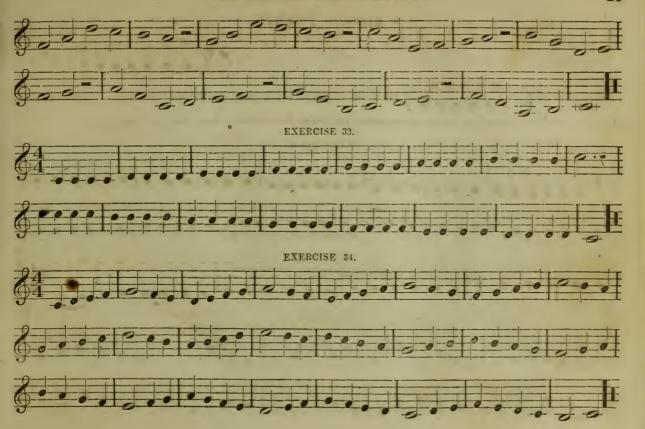
In Four-Two measure the union of two counts is expressed by a whole note, thus; the union of three counts by a dotted whole note, thus: ; and the union of four counts into one tone by a double note, thus: || | | |



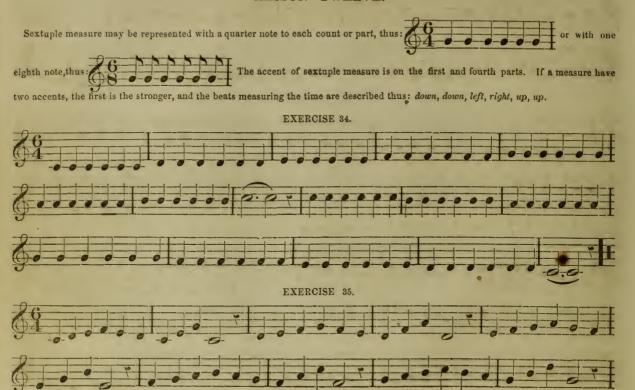
The time is kept in quadruple measure by making four beats, down, left, right, up, and the accent given to the first and third parts, the first is the stronger accent.

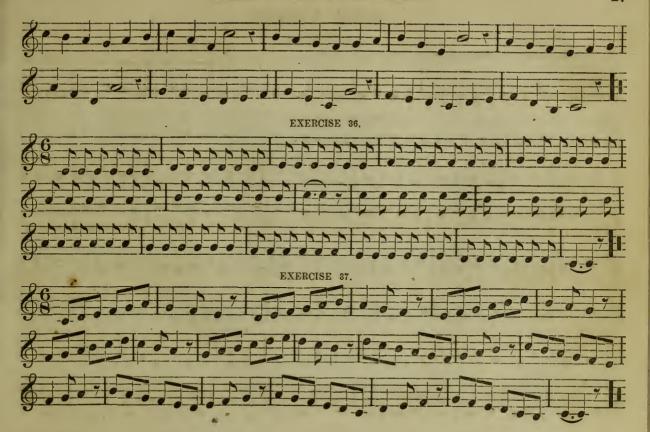
EXERCISE 32.





LESSON TWELVE.



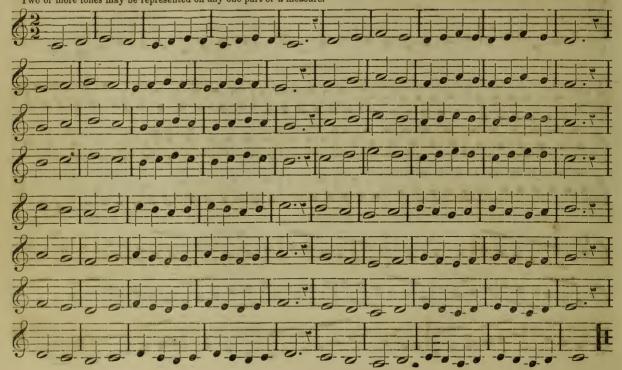


PRINCIPLES OF MUSICAL NOTATION.

LESSON THIRTEEN.

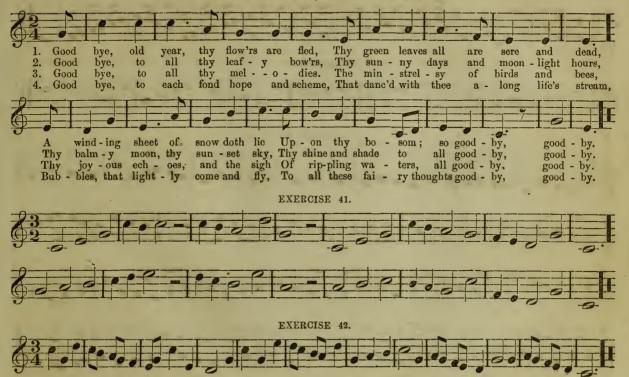
EXERCISE 39.

Two or more tones may be represented on any one part of a measure.

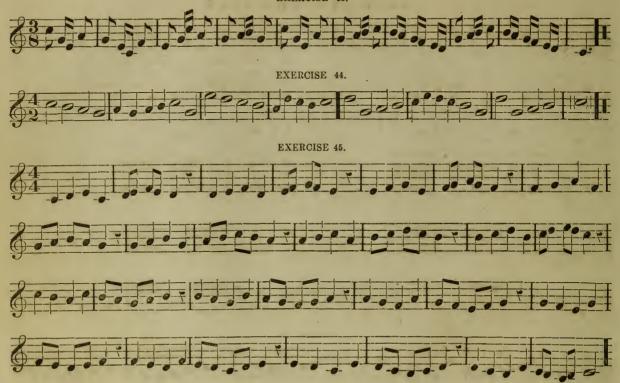


EXERCISE 40.

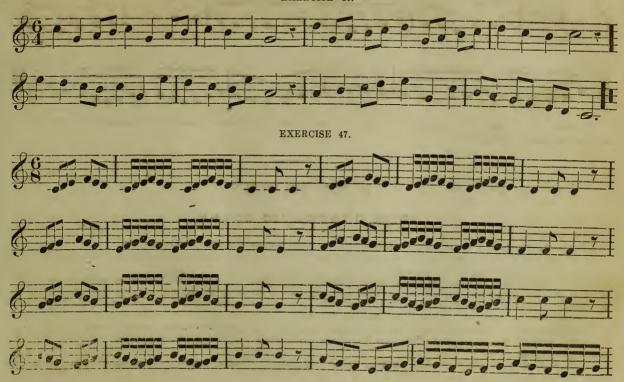
GOOD BYE, OLD YEAR.



EXERCISE 43.



EXERCISE 46





The pupils will practice on the Exercises in the foregoing Lesson till they can sing them, observing the accent, and beating the time correctly with ease to themselves.

LESSON FOURTEEN.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

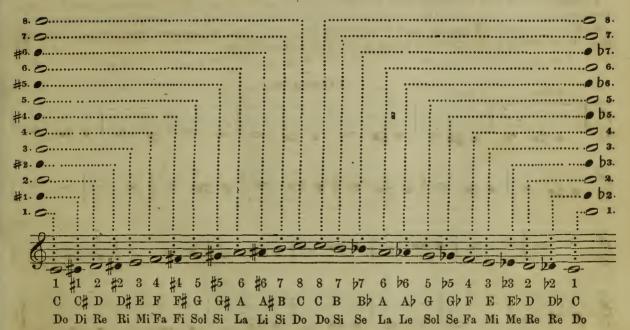
A MAJOR SECOND admits of an available intermediate tone, but a MINOR SECOND is an indivisible interval.

The Chromatic Scale comprises thirteen tones; it involves not only the eight tones of the major scale, but all of the available tones existing between one and eight of the major scales.

From the fact that all of the degrees of the staff are employed inclusively from one to eight, in representing the major scale, and that the so called intermediate tones must from necessity be noted on the degrees with the other tones, there arises a demand for characters or signs by which to indicate a difference of pitch, between two notes written on one and the same degree of the staff, these signs are called Sharps and Flats. A SHARP, thus; (#) before a note elevates the pitch of that note, to the next tone of the chromatic scale, and a FLAT, thus; (b) before a note depresses the pitch thereof to the next tone of the chromatic scale: or in other words, a sharp elevates the pitch of a tone represented by a note before which it is placed to the pitch of the next available tone, and a flat depresses, &c., to the pitch of the next available tone below.

The Chromatic Scale is nothing more than the Major Diatonic scale, already treated of, with intermediate tones represented between every two tones a major second apart.

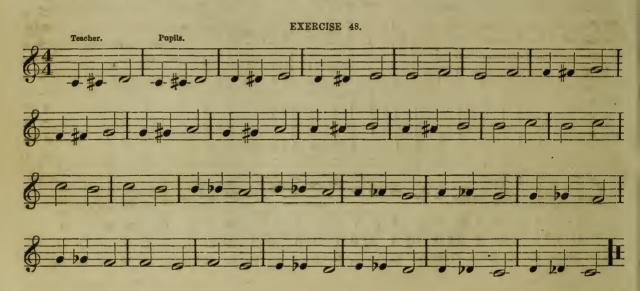
THE CHROMATIC SCALE.



A "CHROMATIC INTERVAL" is the name given to a difference of pitch that may exist, by means of a sharp or a flat, between two notes on one and the same degree of the staff. To illustrate therefore the chromatic interval, a sharp or a flat must be called into requisition.

A NATURAL is a sign thus; (\(\mathbb{A}\)) used to cancel the effect of either a sharp or flat, and restore a note to its original pitch. The interval from any one note made sharp or flat to another note on the same degree made natural would illustrate also a chromatic interval.

NOTE. The pupils will dwell upon the study of the intervals in the chromatic scale till they have attained a thorough knowledge of them. In the following Exercise the teacher and the pupils will sing alternate measures.



EXERCISE 40

OH. SEE THE LOVELY. GOLDEN SUN.



LESSON FIFTEEN.

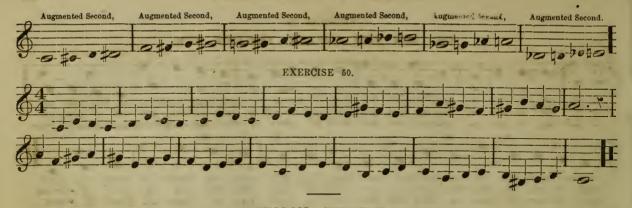
The Major and Chromatic scales have been explained, and there is yet another scale to be presented, which is called the Minor Scale.

THE MINOR SCALE.



It will be observed that the Minor Scale differs from the Major only in respect to the kind and order of the seconds. The minor seconds occur in the minor scale between two and three, and seven and eight, whereas in the major scale they occur between three and four, and seven and eight, and moreover the interval from six to seven, of the minor scale is an Augmented Second, which kind of second does not occur in the major scale.

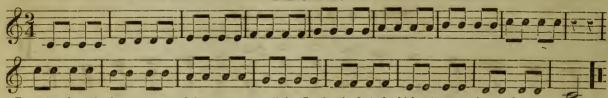
In the Augmented Second, there are two intermediate available tones, as from C, to D#, F, to G#, and G, to A#, or from Ab, to B, Gb, to A, or from Db, to E, thus: page 36.



LESSON SIXTEEN.

A Sharp, Flat, or Natural extends its influence through the measure in which it occurs except when otherwise indicated.

EXERCISE 51.



Two notes of equal value on one part of the measure are called a Couplet, the first of which notes even when on the second part of the measure should receive a small accent. Sing the scale in the different kinds of measure, giving two tones to each beat.

Three tones of equal length may be represented on one and the same part of a measure, by three notes of the same denomination, whose aggregate value is reduced to that of two notes of the same name by a figure 3, over or under them; such three notes are called a *Triplet*, the first of which should receive a strong accent when occurring on the first part of the measure, and on the second or unaccented part, it should receive a small accent.

EXERCISE 52



Sing the scale in the different kinds of measure, giving three tones to each beat. Four tones of equal length may be represented on any one part of a measure by four notes whose aggregate is equal to the value of one count.

EXERCISE 53.



The class, will sing the scale in different kinds of measure, giving four tones to a beat.

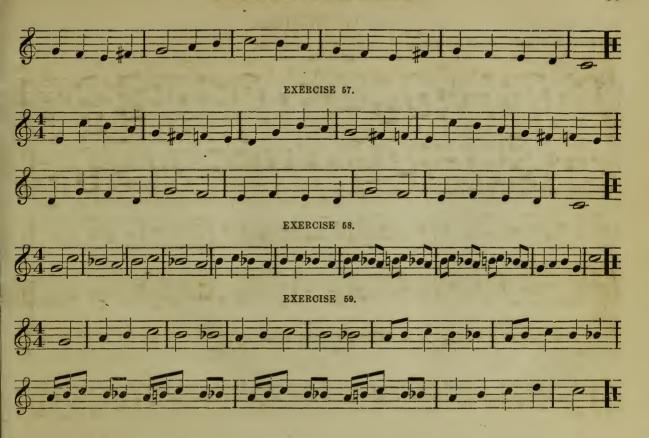
Sextuple measure may be sung to two beats, the down beat including the first, second and third parts of the measure, and the up beat the fourth, fifth and sixth parts, the utility of this, however, depends on the time in which the music is performed; in slow movements six beats are recommended, whereas perhaps, it is better in quick movements to make but two beats in a measure.

EXERCISE 54.

AWAY NOW JOYFUL RIDING.







LESSON EIGHTEEN.

A piece of Music may be written in two parts, and both parts written on one staff.





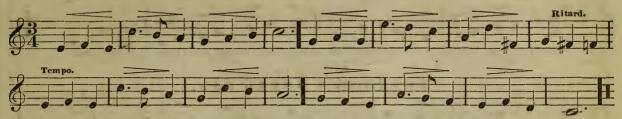
LESSON NINETEEN.

The following Italian words, or their abbreviations, indicate the degree of *Force* to be given to the tones represented by the notes, over or under which they are written.

PIANO, or the abbreviation, P, means Soft. PIANISSIMO, or PP, VERY SOFT. MEZZO, or M, a medium degree of Force. MEZZO PIANO, or MP, moderately soft. MEZZO FORTE, or MF, moderately Loud. FORTE, or F, means Loud, and FORTISSIMO, or FF, means very Loud.

A gradual increase in tone is indicated by the word CRESCENDO, or CRES, or by the sign thus; — and a gradual diminution by the word Diminuendo, or Dim, or by the sign thus; — a gradual increase followed by a decrease, is indicated by the word Swell, or by the sign — a sudden, emphatic tone is indicated by the word Sforzando, or SFZ. or by the sign >.

EXERCISE 62.



RITARD, implies a gradual growing slower, and Tempo, or a Tempo implies that the original time shall be resumed.

The word STACCATO, or the mark thus: I over the notes indicates a detached, distinct manner of performance, and a tie thus: over or under two or more notes implies that they should be sung in a LEGATO, i. e. connected manner.

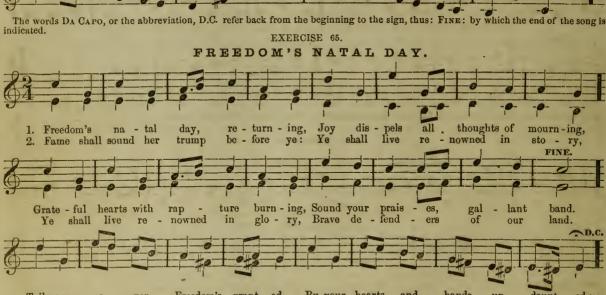
EXERCISE 63.



A Hold over a note indicates prolongation of tone, and over a rest, prolongation of silence; commonly the notes or rests having holds over them, are doubled in value. A quarter note with a hold over it, would receive the time of a half note, &c.

A REPEAT. A succession of dots before and after a phrase of music implies the repetition of it.





By your hearts Freedom's grant - ed, and hands daunt -Toils are un - ver. glo - ry, Ye shall live in Ye whose wis - dom fought with nowned

LESSON TWENTY.

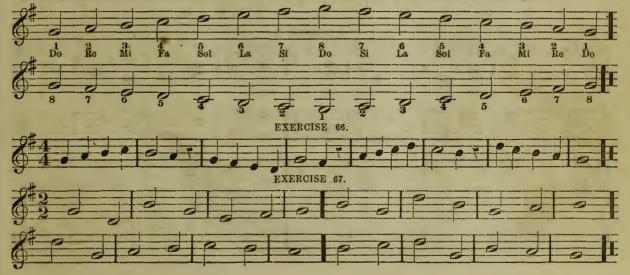
TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.

The KEY of the scale is the letter on which the first note of it, Do, is found. Therefore, when Do, or one, of the scale is on C, as in the foregoing lessons, the scale is in the key of C.

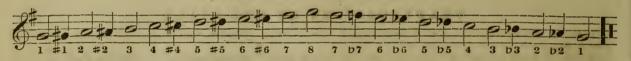
The scale can as well be in the key of any letter, but when changed to that of any other than C, it is said to be Transfosed, and an agreement between the letters or the degrees of the staff, and tones of the scale, represented thereon, is effected by means of *Flats* or *Sharps*. For example, if the scale be written in the key of G, F, must be made sharp, that the intervals between E, and F# and G, may correspond to those of the scale between six and seven, and seven and eight.

The Scale transposed to the Key of G, under the Signature of one sharp.

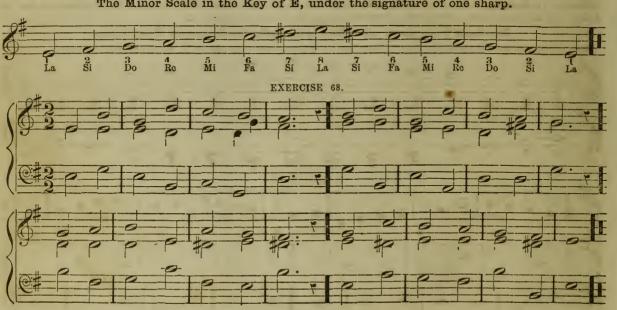
The sharp next to the clef on the fifth line, F, is in effect like a sharp before every note on F, under the same signature.



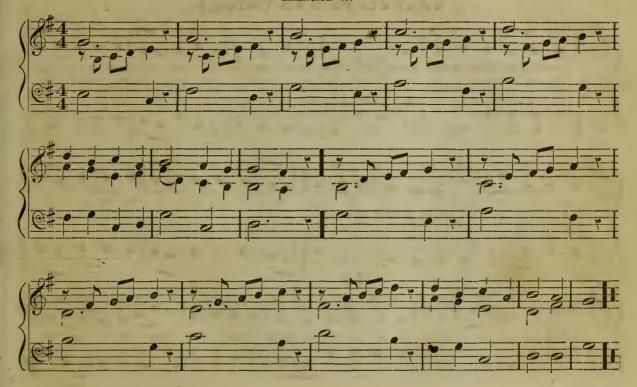
The Chromatic Scale in the Key of G.



The Minor Scale in the Key of E, under the signature of one sharp.



EXERCISE 69.



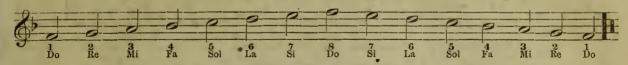
EXERCISE 70.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT.

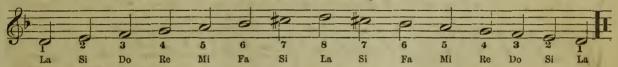


LESSON TWENTY - ONE.

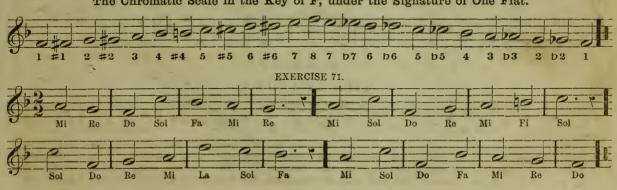
The Scale in the Key of F, under the Signature of One Flat.



The Minor Scale in the Key of D.

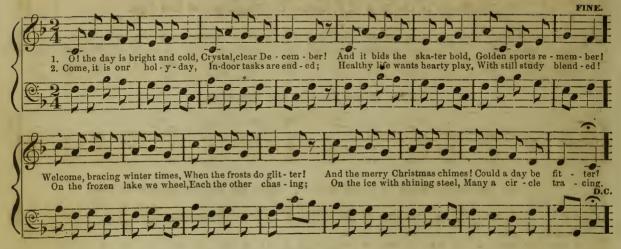


The Chromatic Scale in the Key of F, under the Signature of One Flat.



EXERCISE 72.

SKATER'S SONG.

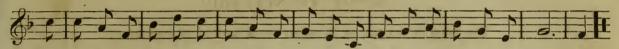


EXERCISE 73.

SEASONS.



- sow-ing, And vi o lets grow ing, We will not com-plain of the 1. While far-mers are reap-ing, And mel - ons are creeping, We will not com - plain of the weath - er: 2. While farmers are
- dropping, And squirrels are hopping, We will not com plain of the weath - er: 3. While chestnuts are 4. While sleigh-bells are sounding, And snow-balls a - bound-ing, We will not com - plain of the weath - er:



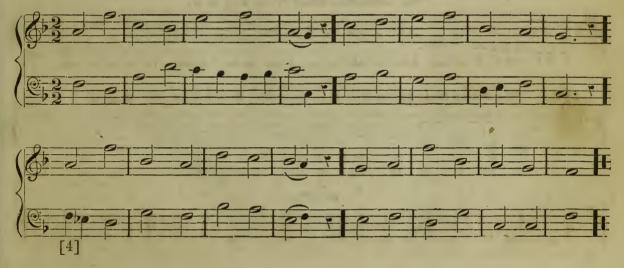
Though showers are fall - ing, And mud is ap - pall - ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er.

Though peaches are smiling, And orchards be - guil - ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er.

But pleasant - ly talk - ing, And rap - id - ly walk - ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er.

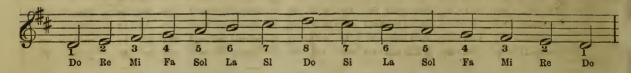
But mer - ri - ly slid - ing, While oth - ers are rid - ing, To school we will has - ten to - geth - er.

EXERCISE 74.

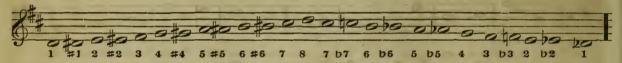


LESSON TWENTY - TWO.

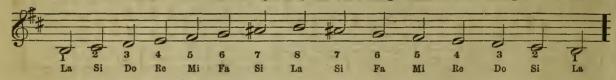
The Scale in the Key of D, under the Signature of Two Sharps.



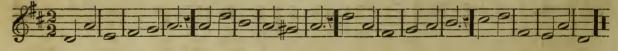
The Chromatic Scale in the Key of D.



The Minor Scale in the Key of B, under the Signature of Two Sharps.

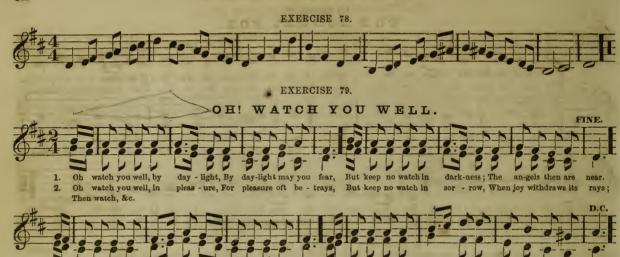


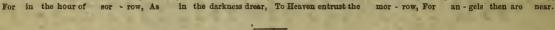
EXERCISE 75.





For Heav'n the sense be - stow - eth. Our



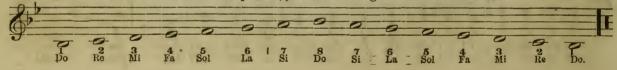


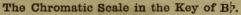
show - eth. To

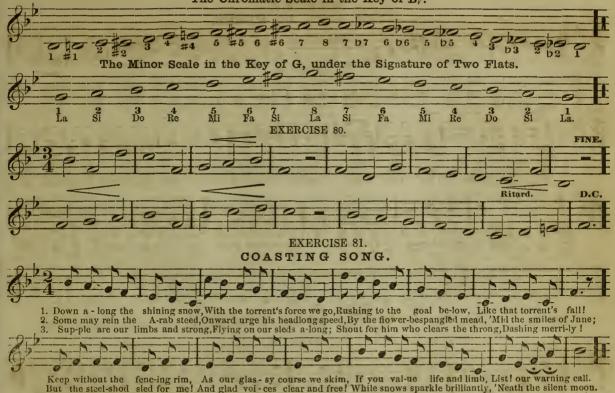
LESSON TWENTY THREE.

waking life to keep; Its ten-der mer - cy

The Scale in the Key of Bb, under the Signature of Two Flats.



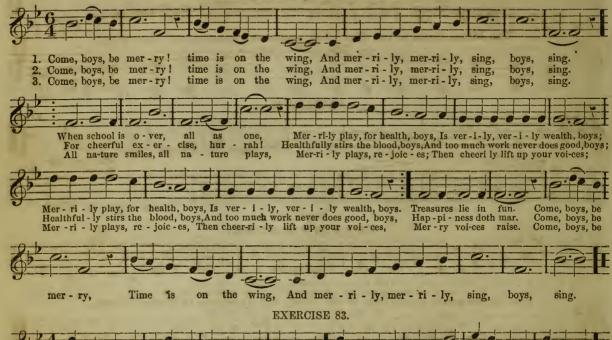




Time for cau-tion and for care, When our foreheads manhood wear; Clean as ice our spirits are; Then sing cheeri - ly!

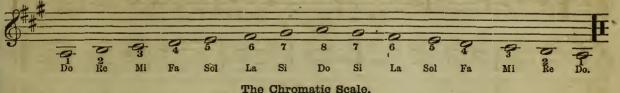
EXERCISE 82.

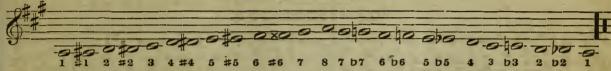
COME, BOYS, BE MERRY.



LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.

The Scale in the Key of A. under the Signature of Three Sharps.





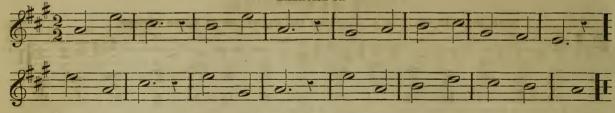
A DOUBLE SHARP, thus, (x) elevates the pitch of a note that has already been made sharp.



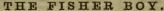
The Minor Scale in the Key of Fg, under the Signature of Three Sharps.







EXERCISE 85.



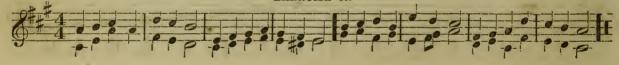


- 1. Wea-ry winds are hush'd to sleep, Up on the deep:
- 2. Brightly shine the stars a bove, But those we love, 3. Light the Fisher Boy will sleep, Up on the deep;

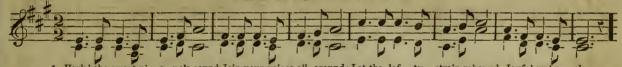
O'er the smooth and glass-y tide, We slow-ly glide. Watch us on our homeward way, With brighter ray,— Tempest, wind, and dash-ing wave, He all doth brave.



EXERCISE 86.



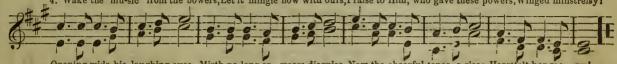
EXERCISE 87. THE MUSIC HOUR.



1. Hark! the sweet pi - a - no's sound, Join your voices all around; Let the lof - ty strain rebound, Joyful mel-o - dy;
2. From these mellow, tuneful throats, Liquid, clear, soul-stirring notes, Hark! the bursting chorus floats; Social symphony;

3. We the thrilling strains admire, Kindred sounds our souls inspire; Every breast is all on fire; Joyous ec - sta - cy!

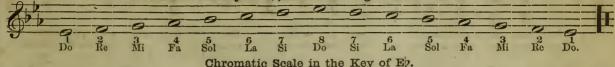
4. Wake the mu-sic from the bowers, Let it mingle now with ours, Praise to Him, who gave these powers, Winged minstrelsy!



Opening wide his laughing eyes, Mirth no long-er wears disguise, Now the cheerful tones a-rise: Heartfelt har-mo -ny! Sweetly soft, now high, now low, Dulcet sounds in concert flow; Eve-ry bo-som feels the glow; Rich di -ver -si -ty! Now, a-gain, a loud-er lay; Ech-o shall the 'call o-bey, And her mimic voice convey Sweet va -ri -e -ty! Raise the choral hymn on high, Music's richest powers apply; Let the notes as-cend the sky; Tuneful com-pa -ny!

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

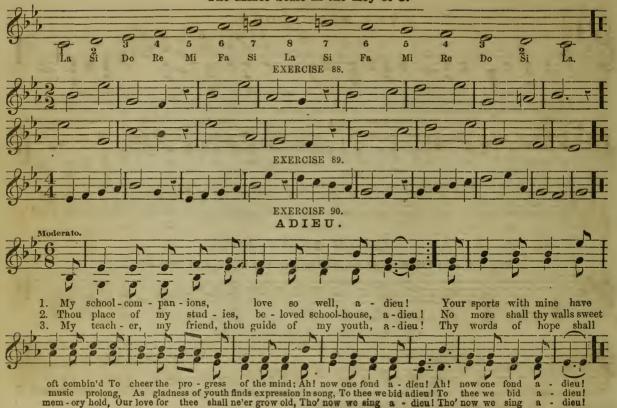
The Scale in the Key of Eb, under the Signature of Three Flats.

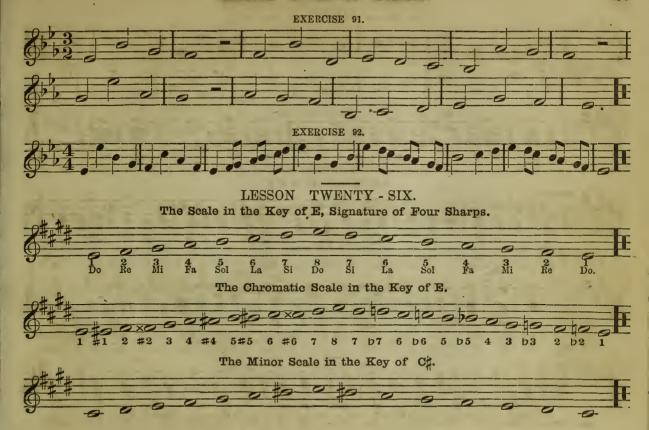


1 #1 2 #2 3 4 #4 5 #5 6 #6 7 8 7 b7 6 b6 5 b5 4 3 b3 2 b2 1

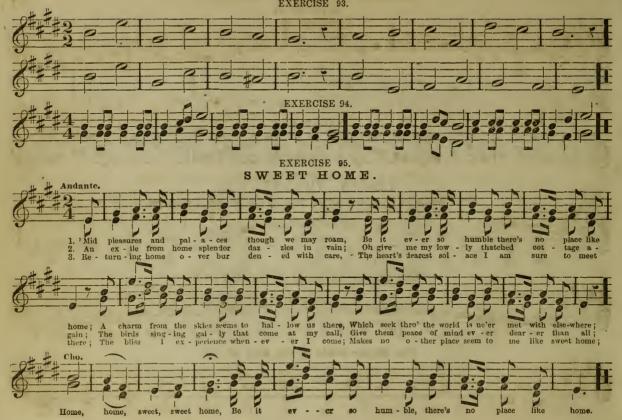
Two flats, thus, (pp) constitute a Double Flat; which, when before a note having previously been made flat, depresses the pitch of that note to the next available tone below what it otherwise would be.

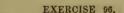
The Minor Scale in the Key of C.

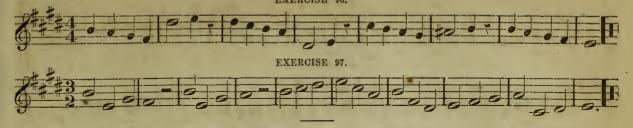




EXERCISE 93.

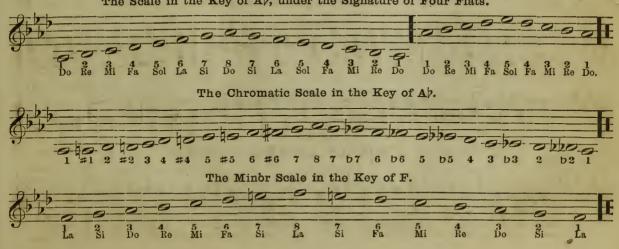


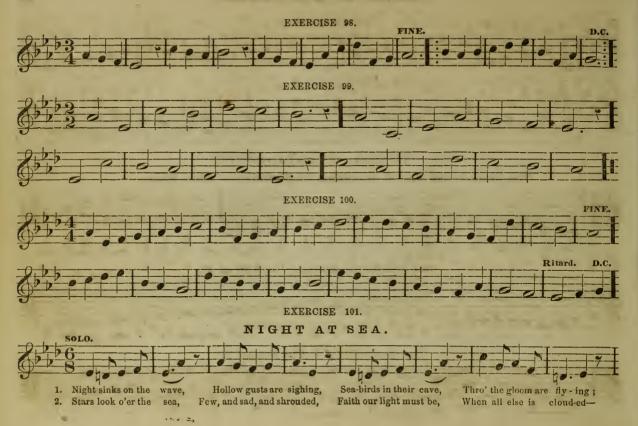




LESSON TWENTY - SEVEN.

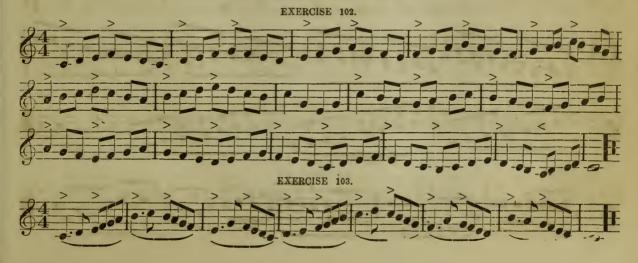
The Scale in the Key of Ab, under the Signature of Four Flats.

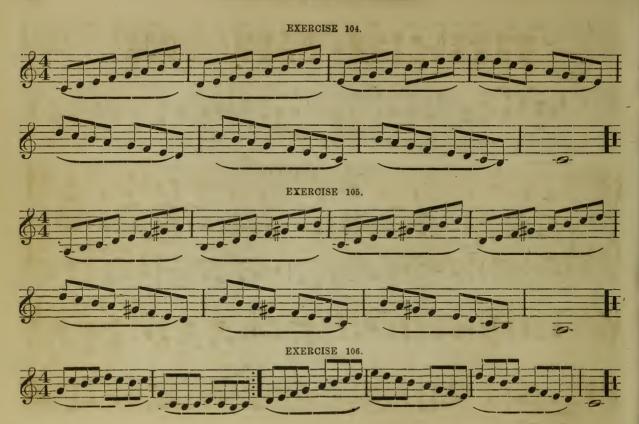






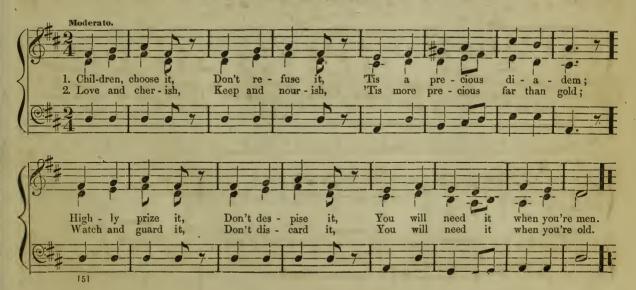
GENERAL PRACTICE.

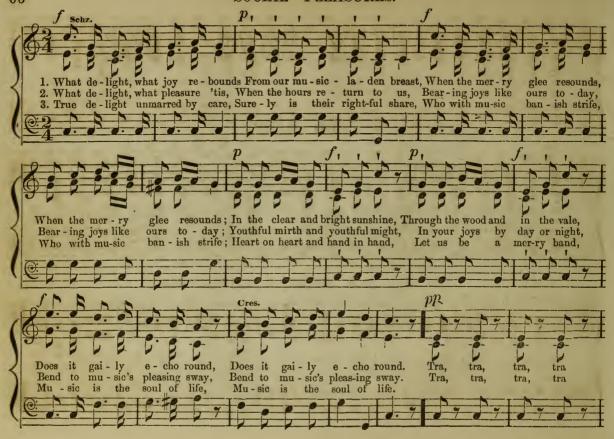




EXCELSIOR SONG BOOK.

A GOOD NAME.

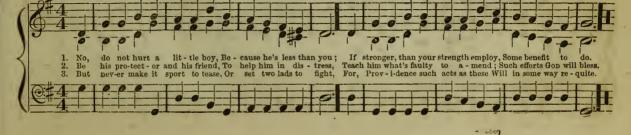




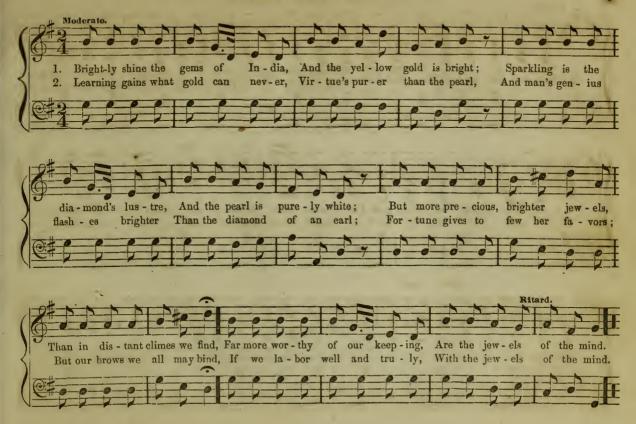


NO, DO NOT HURT A LITTLE BOY.

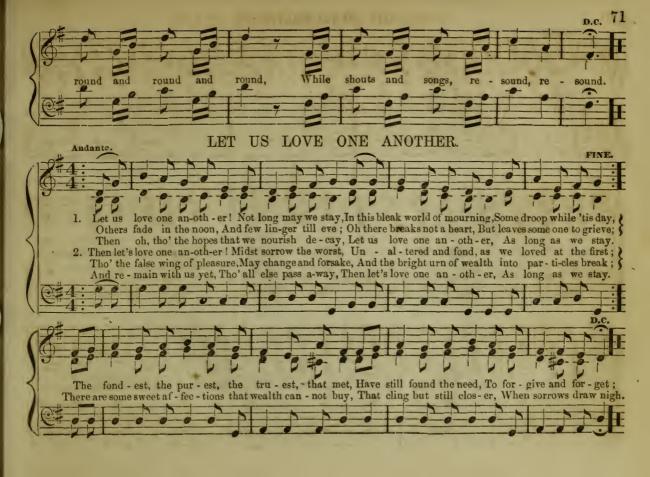
Moderato.

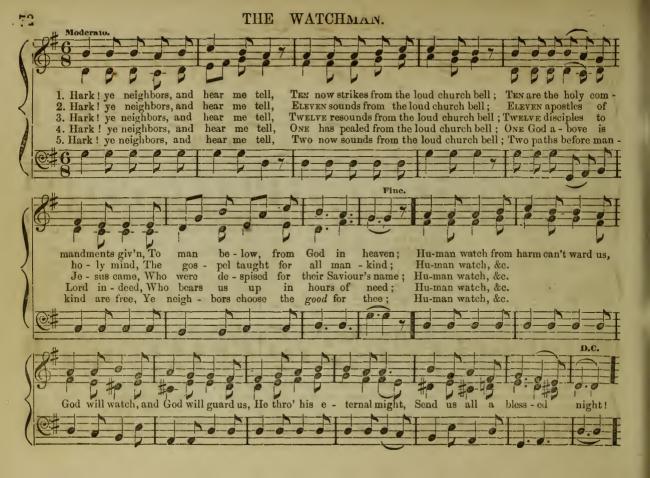


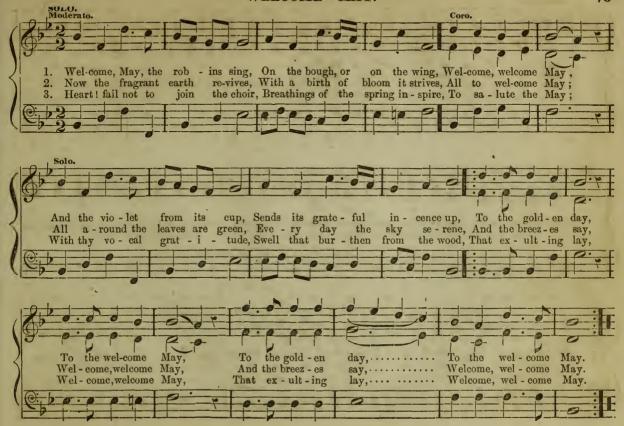


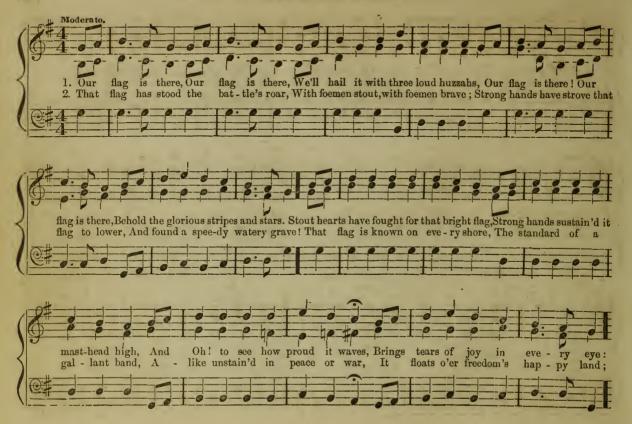


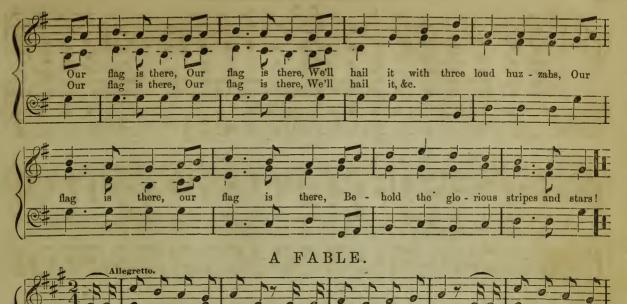




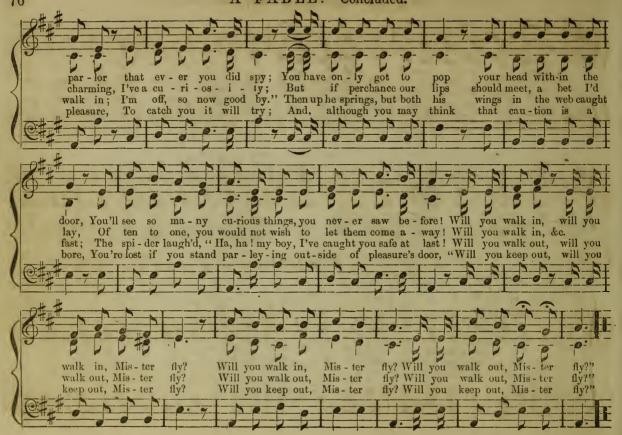


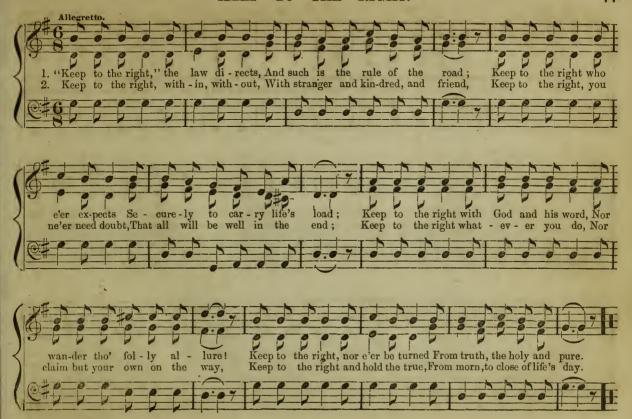


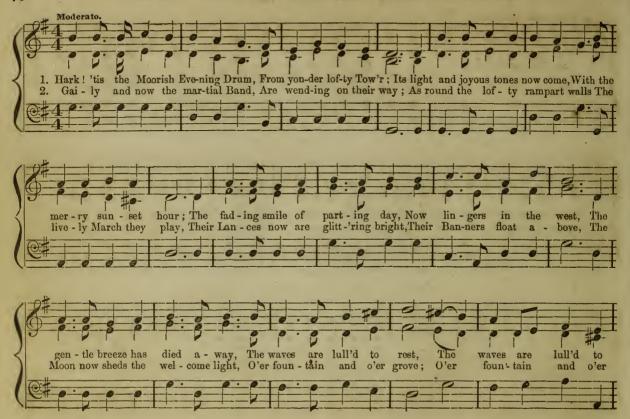


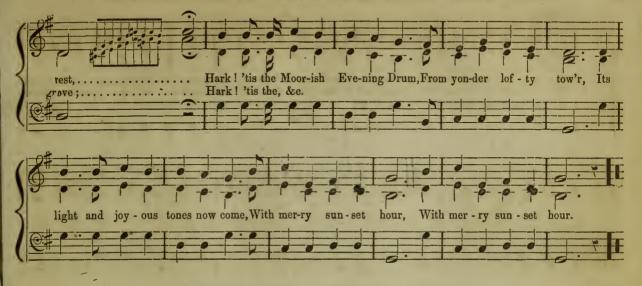






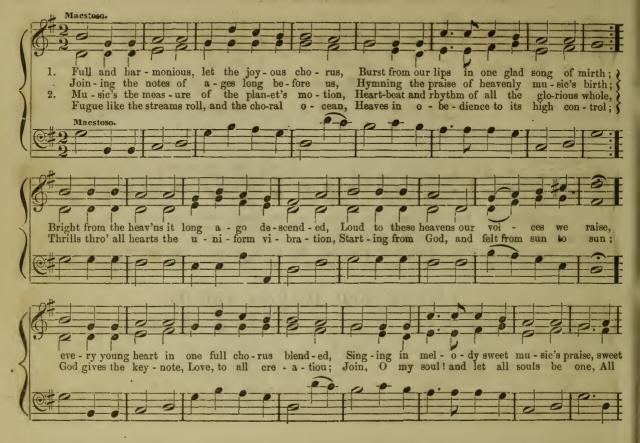




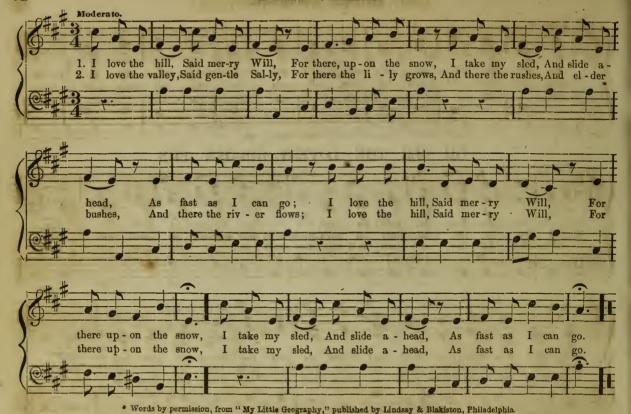


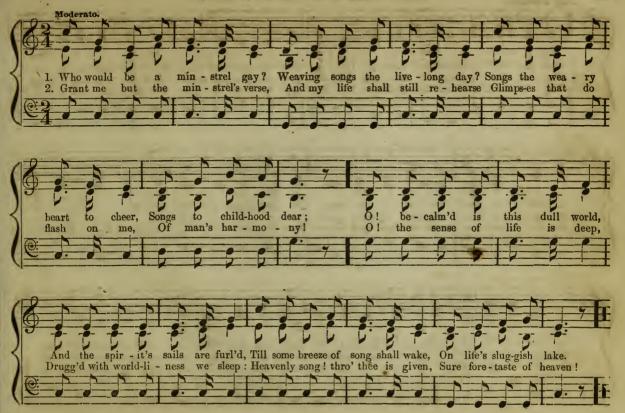
SAVIOUR AND DEAREST FRIEND.

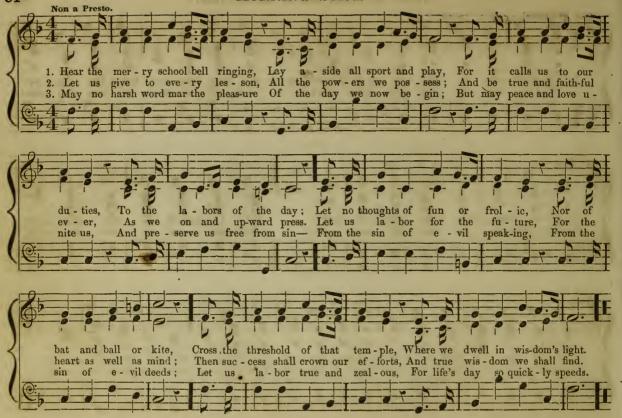






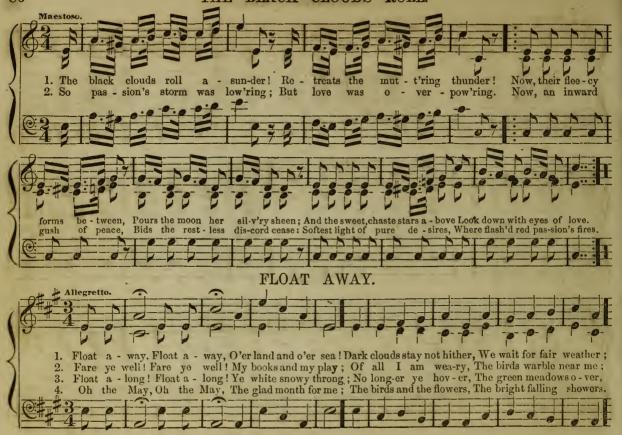


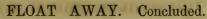


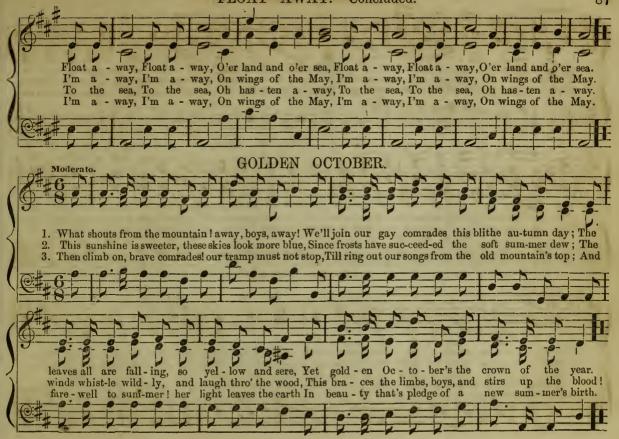


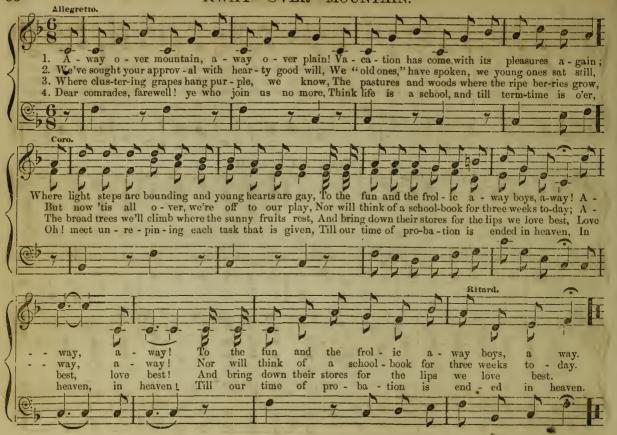


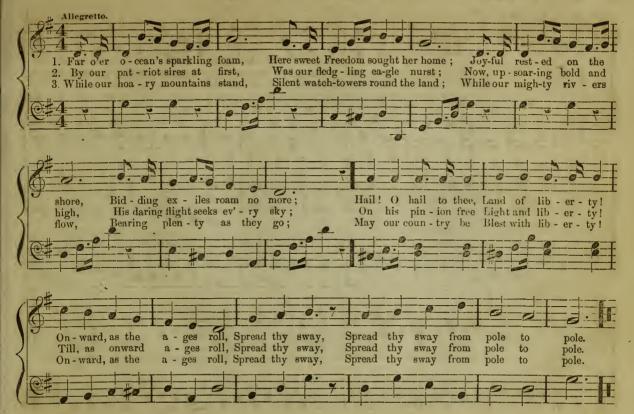
THE BLACK CLOUDS ROLL

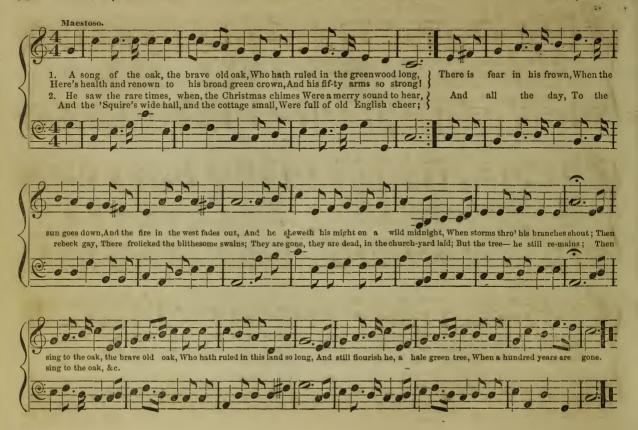


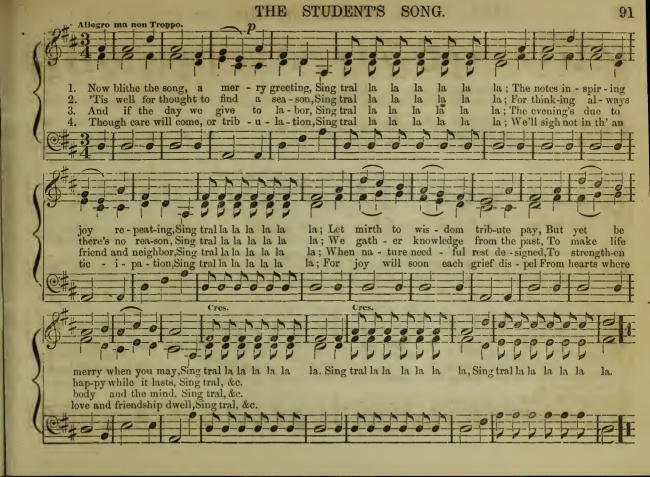




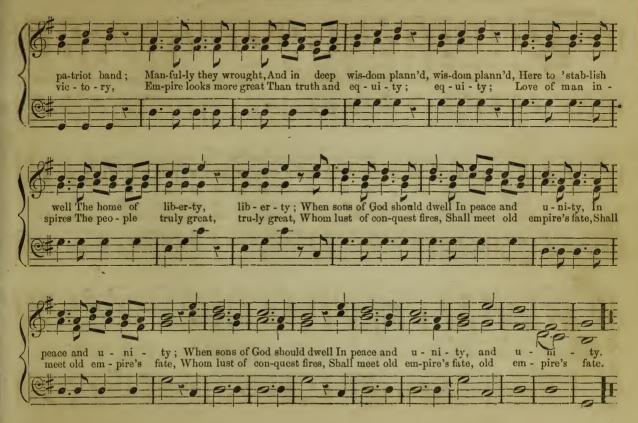


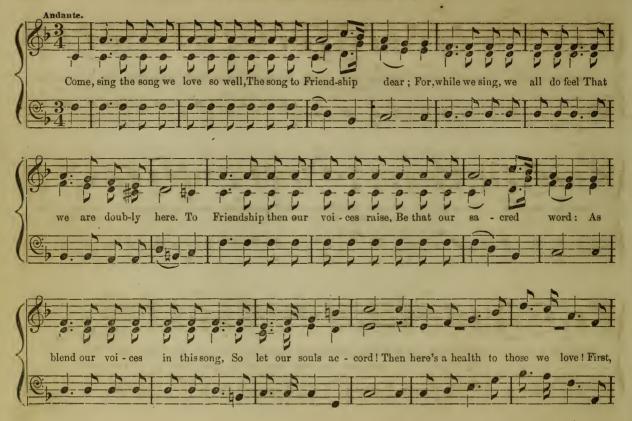


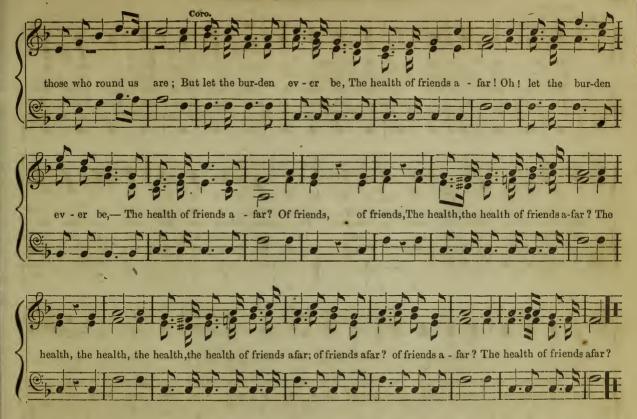


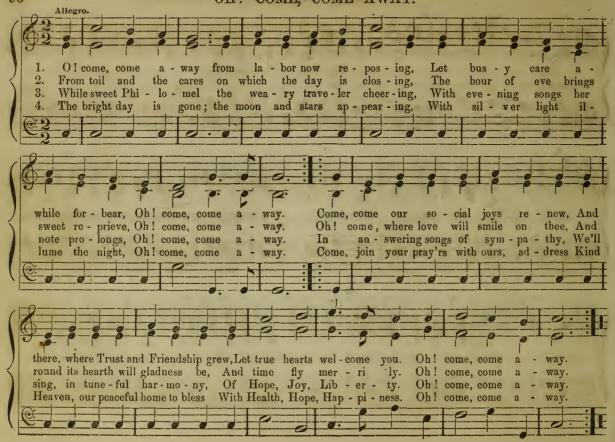


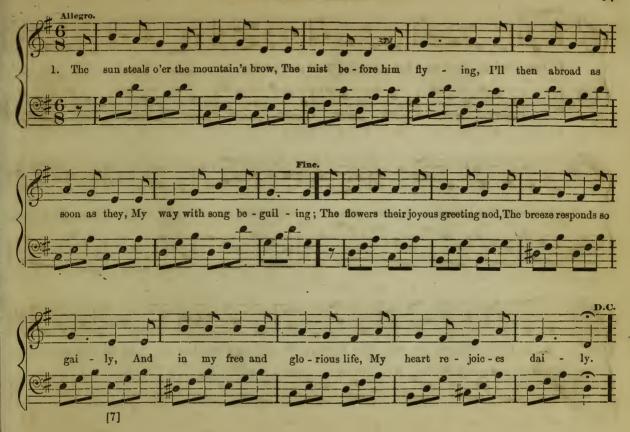


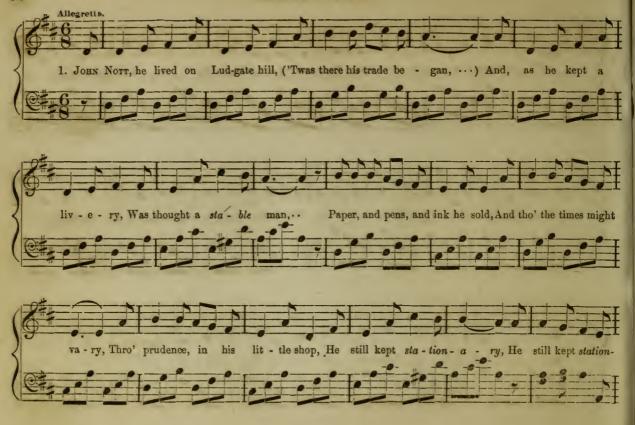


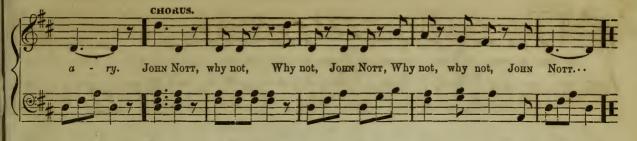












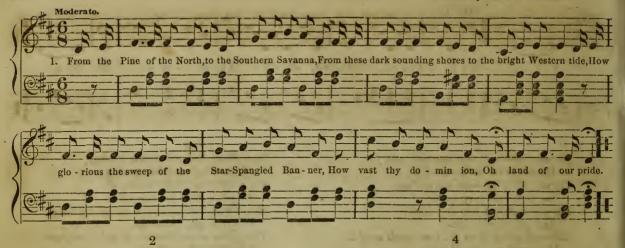
He was Nott tall,—he was not short;
He was Nott dark—nor fair;
He was Nott fat,—he was not lean,
Yet Nott was very spare;
His gross amount was very large,
And people said indeed,
Although John Nott did bear much weight,
He always was in—kneed.
He always was in—kneed. Chorus.

John Nott, he dearly loved Miss Twist,
So did untwist his love,
And vowed although a milliner,
Her cap—tive he would prove;
But she was cap—tious, and a flirt,
And made John Nott her sport,
For as she could love no man Long,
She quickly cut Nott short,
She quickly cut Nott short;
Chorus.

John Nott declared he was undone,
(And so he wrote her word,)
For a connubial Nott he hoped
To prove, with her ac—cord;
Miss Twist, you're twined around my heart,
Whate'er may be my lot,
Though we're not joined yet, we're a—part,
Adieu, forget me Nott,
Adieu, forget me Nott.
Chorus.

John Nott resolved to put an end
To all his mortal battles,
And having none with him to chat,
He sold off all his chattels;
And so, forlorn, his home he sought,
And tied a little knot;
Twist broke his heart, and twine his neck,
And poor John Nott, was not,
And poor John Nott, was not.
Chorus.





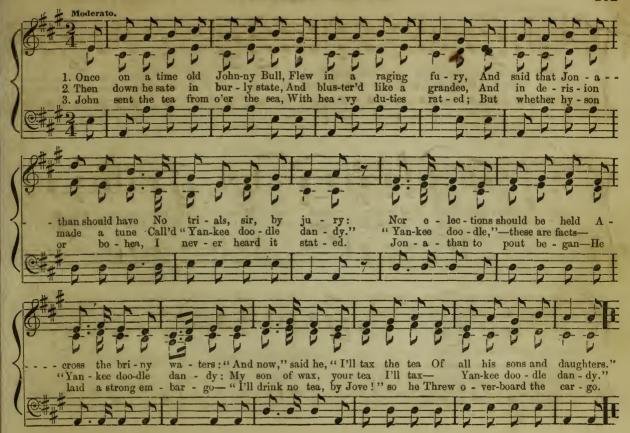
It is not thy mountains in grandeur uprearing,
Their cloud-covered summits unshattered by time;
It is not thy rivers and broad lakes appearing,
Like inland Atlantics, that make thee sublime.

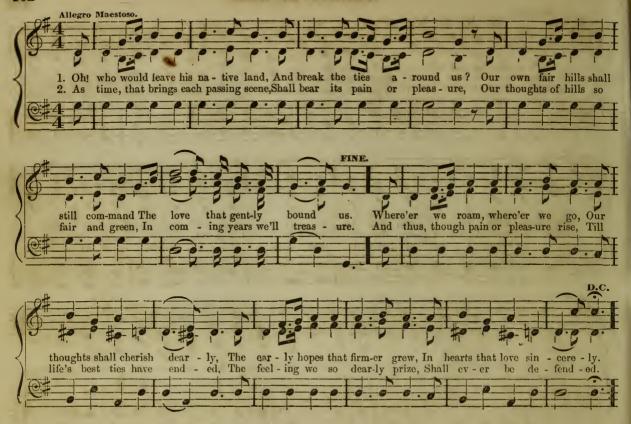
That Freedom the fathers from heaven receiving,
Preserved unpolluted by Tyranny's breath,
And bequeathed to their children the birthright believing
It hallowed the morn by their lives and their death.

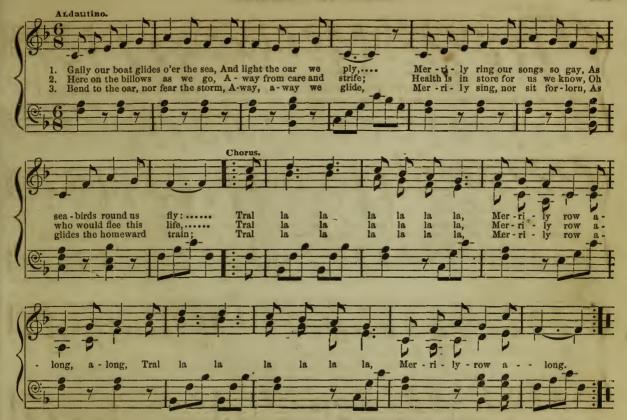
3

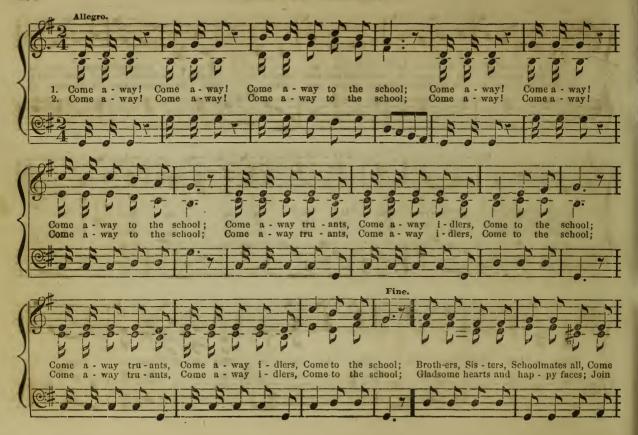
'Tis the spirit that breathes from each verdure-clothed valley,
And "LIBERTY" shouts on the cold winter's blast,
'Tis the hearts that around at that watchword will rally,
And for Freedom will stand, or will perish at last.

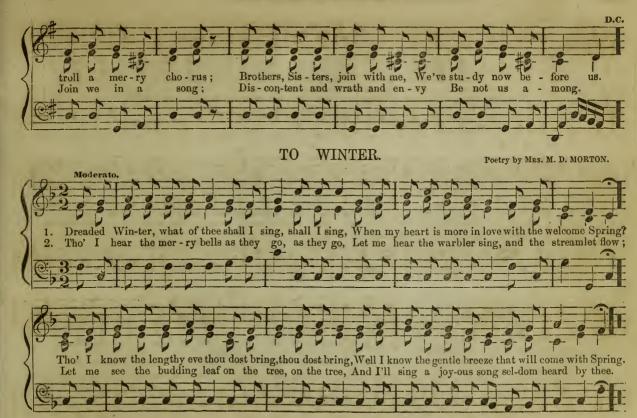
While the sun pours his bright beams on flower and fountain,
While the breeze sweeps in gladness o'er land and o'er sea,
While the dew falls in silence on valley and mountain,
May happiness dwell in the homes of the free.

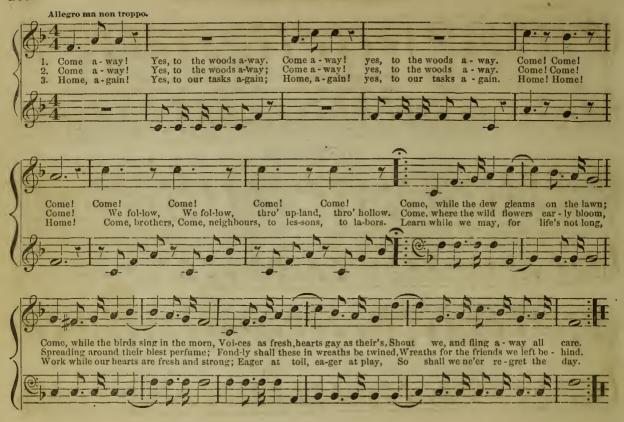


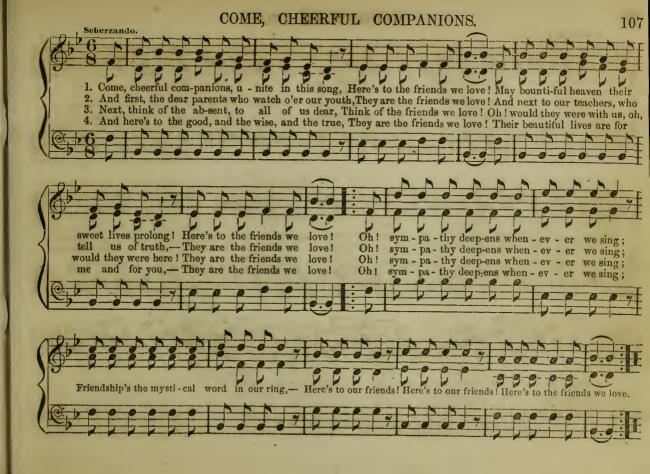






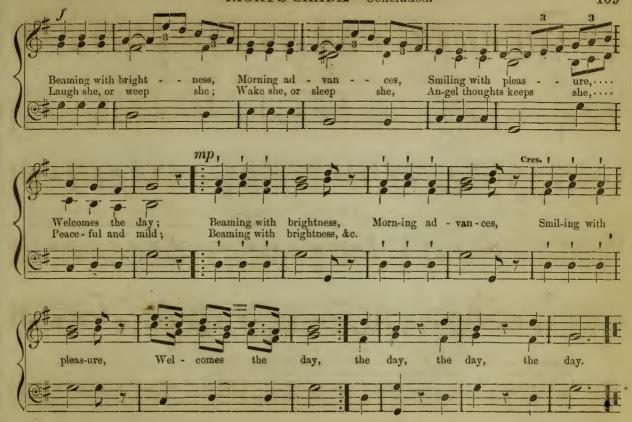


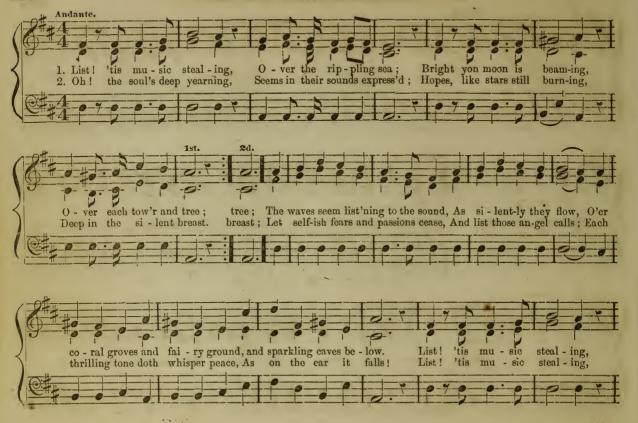


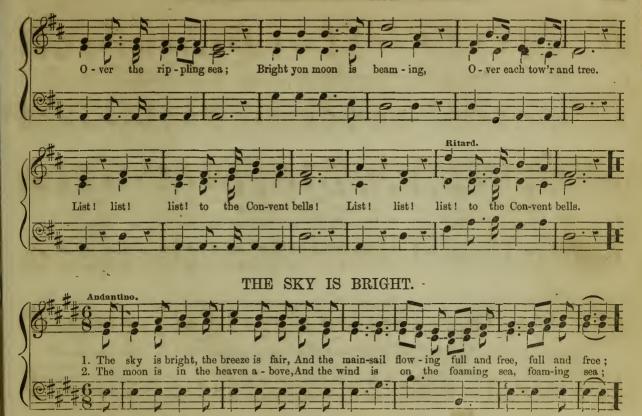


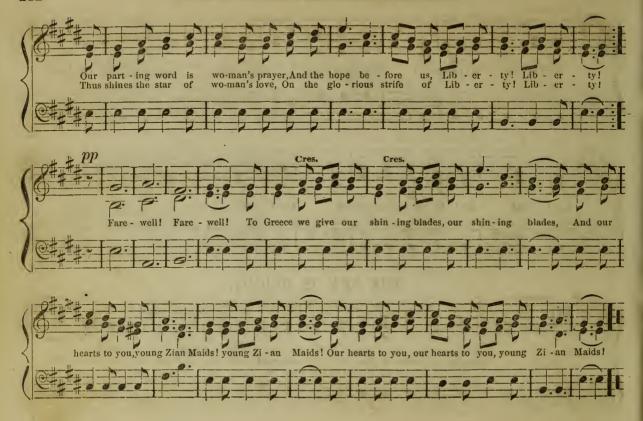
NIGHT'S SHADE

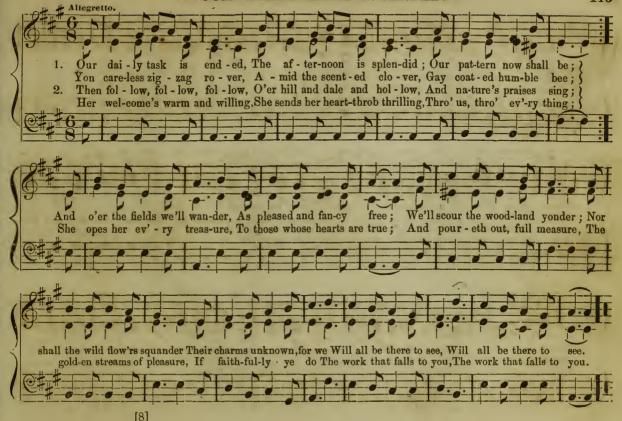


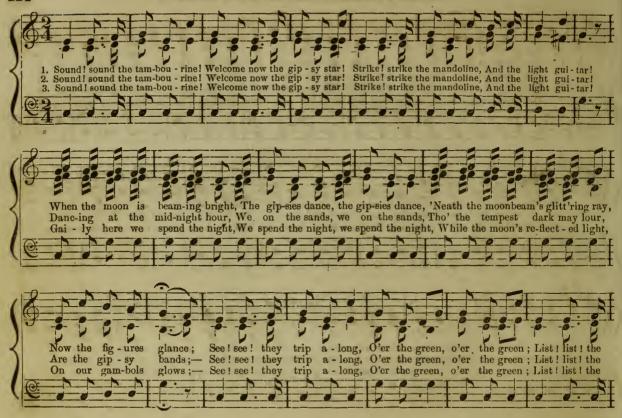




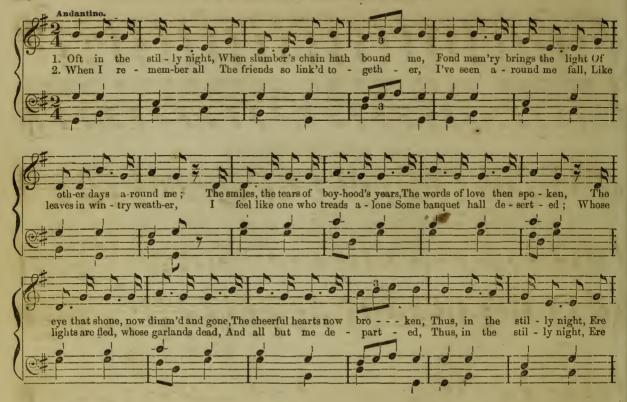






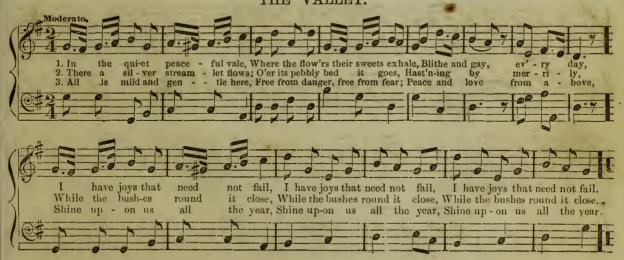


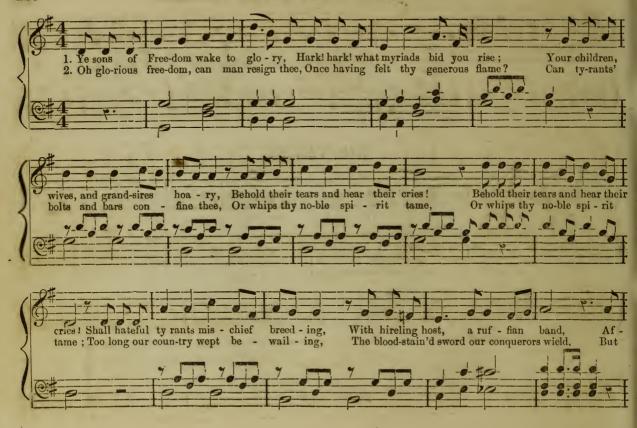




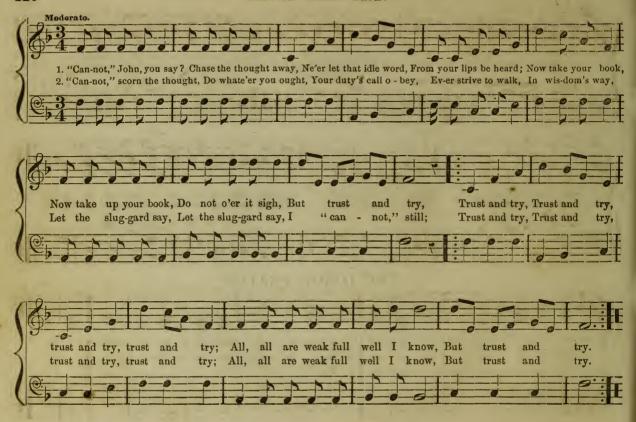


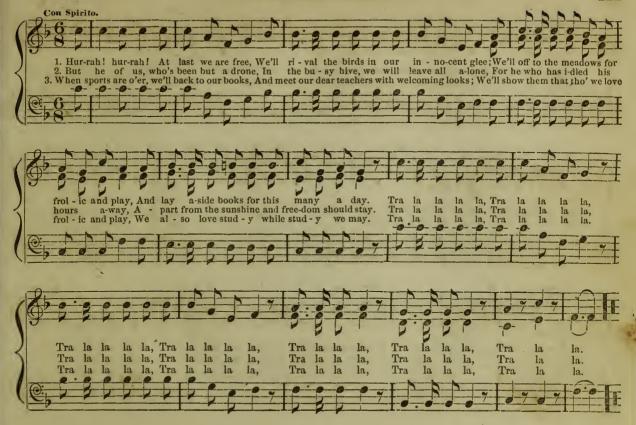
THE VALLEY.

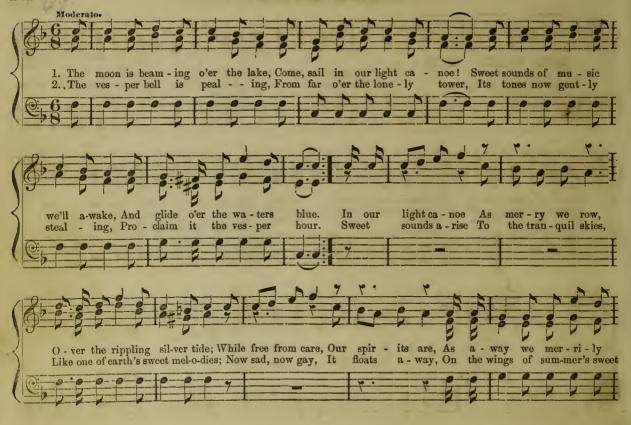


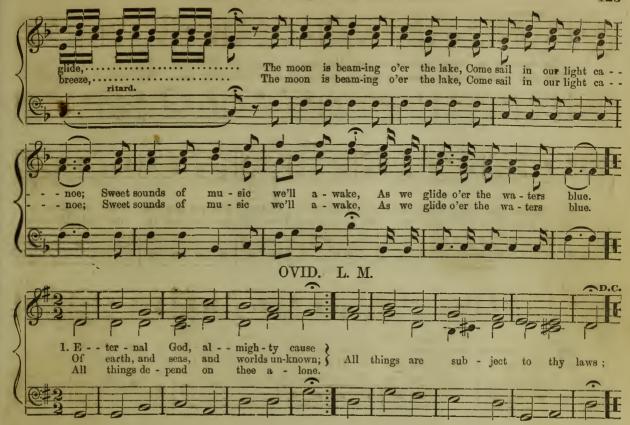


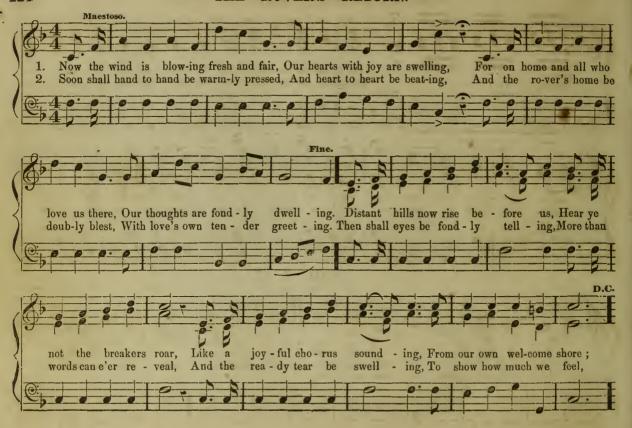




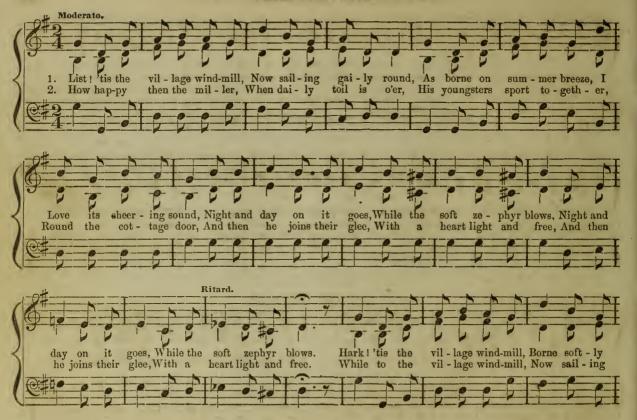


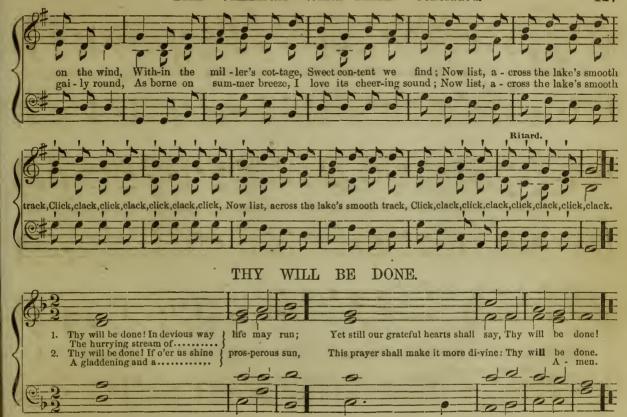


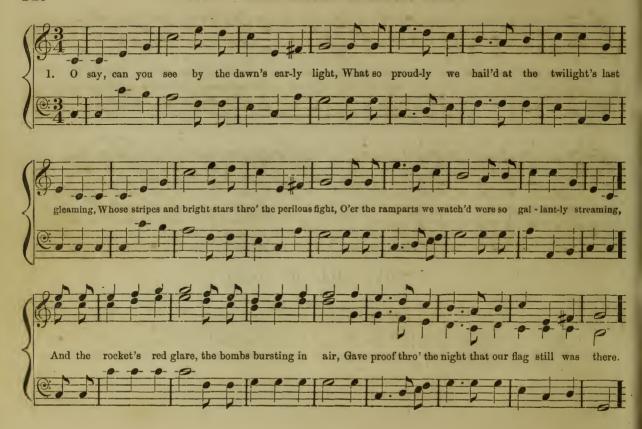














2

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes; What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses; Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream—'Tis the star spangled banner, O long may it wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

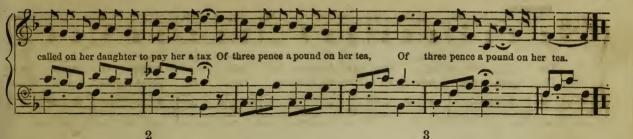
3.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country shall leave us no more—
Their blood has washed out their foul footstep's pollution!
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave

4.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home, and the war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation:
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust,"—
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.





Now Mother, dear Mother, the daughter replied, I shan't do the thing you ax,

I'm willing to pay a fair price for the tea, But never the three-penny tax:

You shall, quoth the mother, and redden'd with rage, For you're my own daughter, you see,

And sure, 'tis quite proper the daughter should pay

Her mother a tax on her tea,

other a tax on her tea.

And so the old lady her servant called up, And packed off a budget of tea.

And eager for three pence a pound, she put in Enough for a large familie,

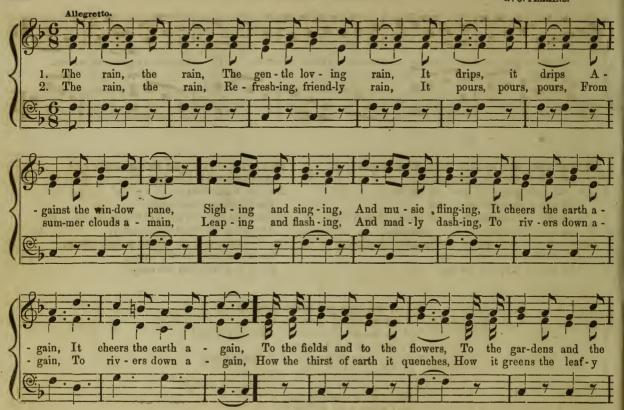
She ordered her servants to bring home the tax, Declaring her child should obey,

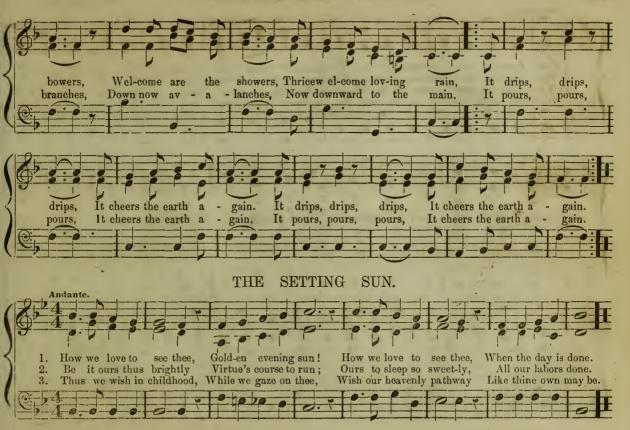
Or old as she was and almost woman grown, She'd half whip her life away, She'd half whip her life away.

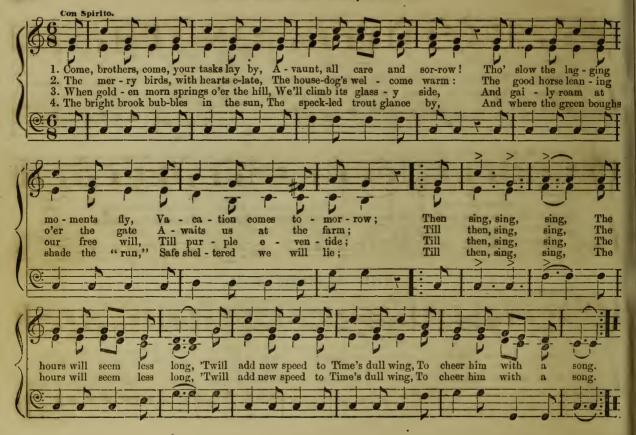
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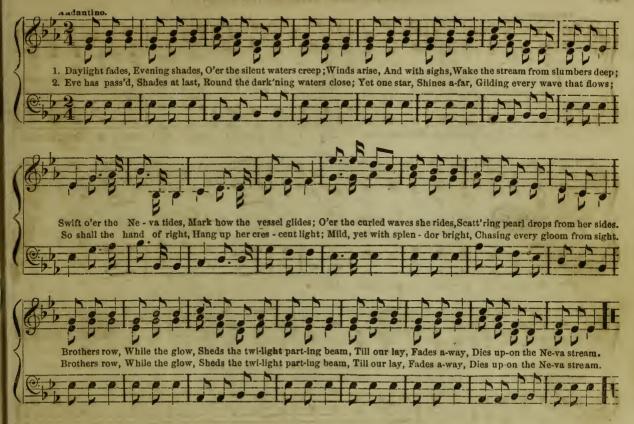
The tea was conveyed to the daughter's door,
All down by the ocean's side,
And the bouncing girl pour'd out every pound
In the dark and boiling tide;
And then she called out to the Island Queen,
Oh Mother, dear Mother, quoth she,
Your tea you may have when 'tis steep'd enough,
But never a tax from me,
No! never a tax from me.

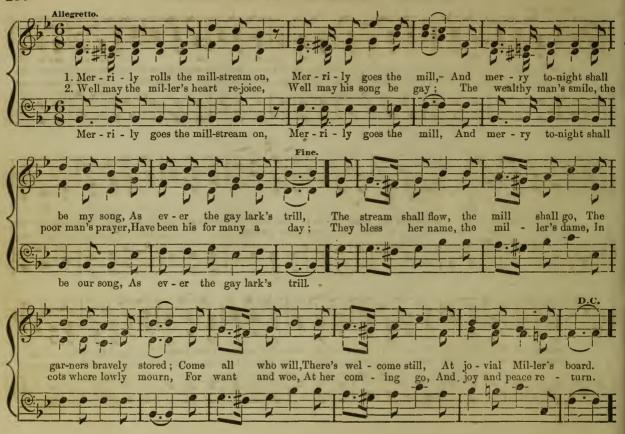


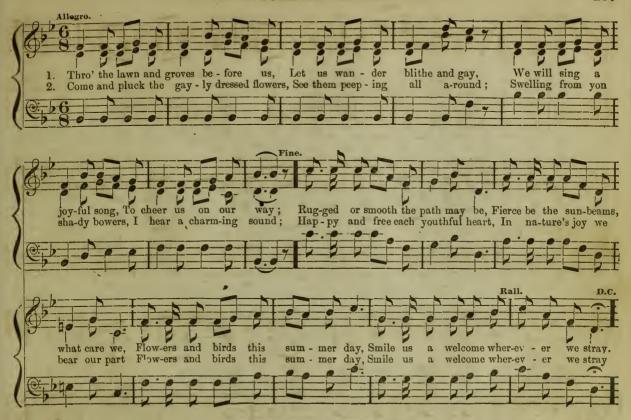




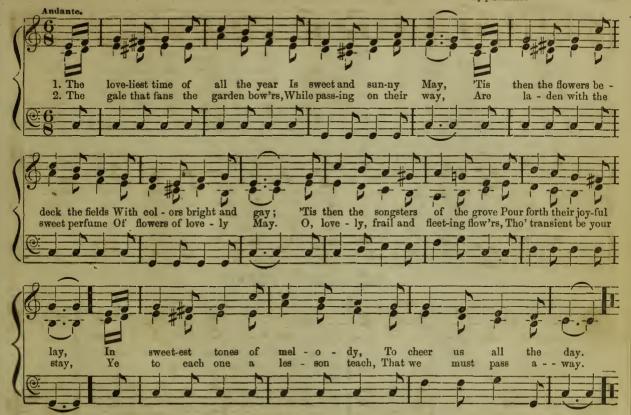












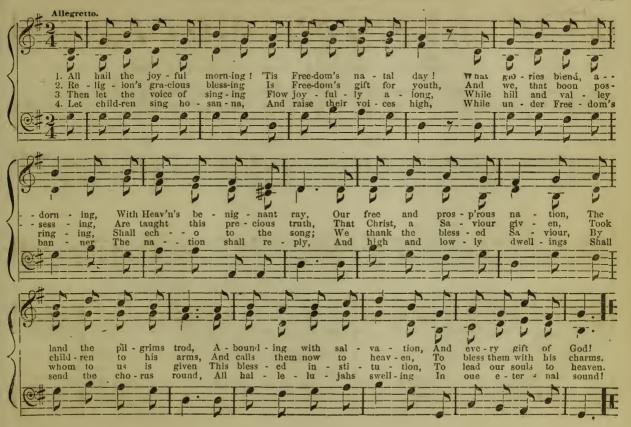


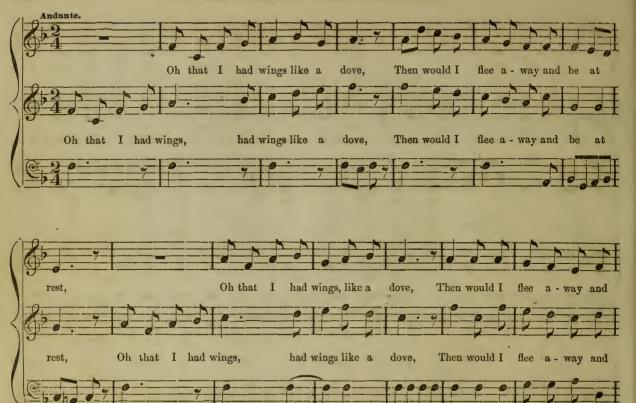
NATURE'S GREETING

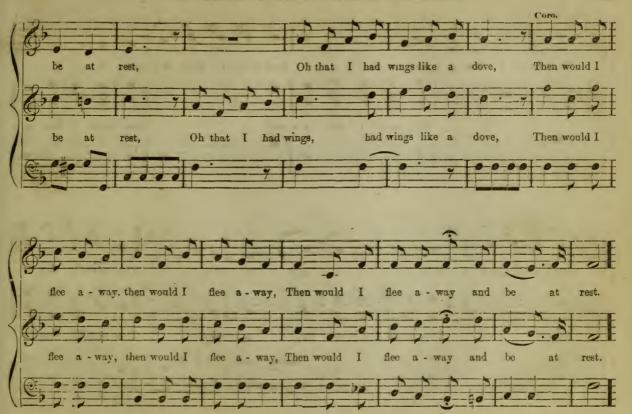


LORD'S PRAYER.

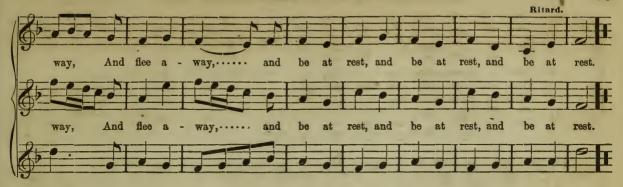




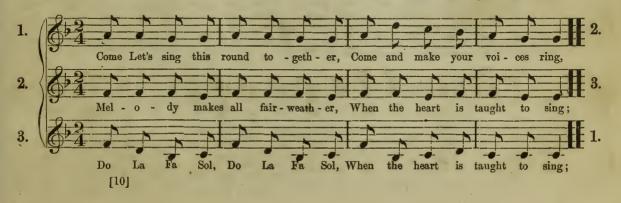






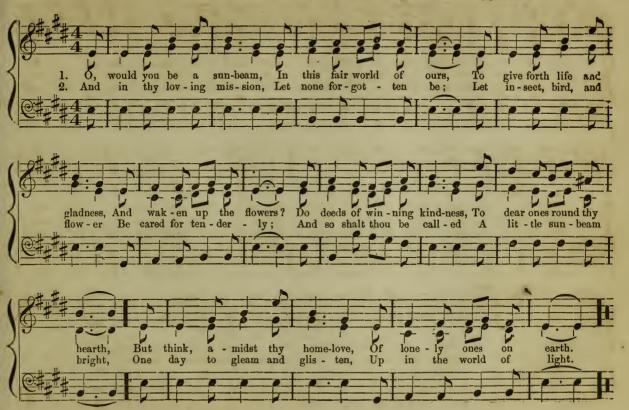


COME LET'S SING. A ROUND FOR THREE VOICES.

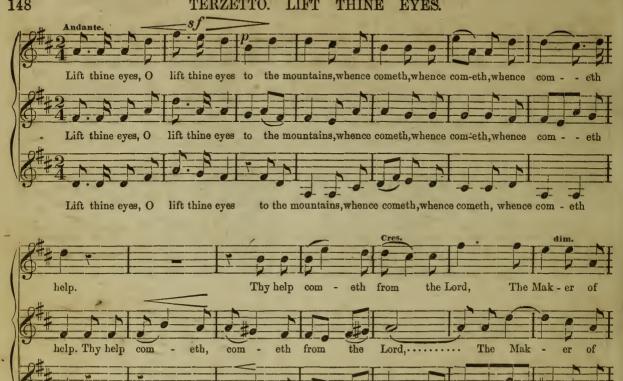




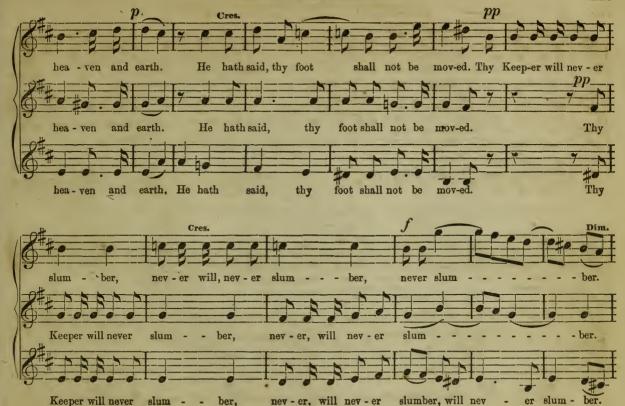
W. Townshill



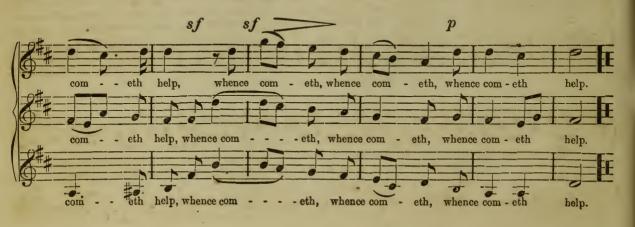
TERZETTO. LIFT THINE EYES.

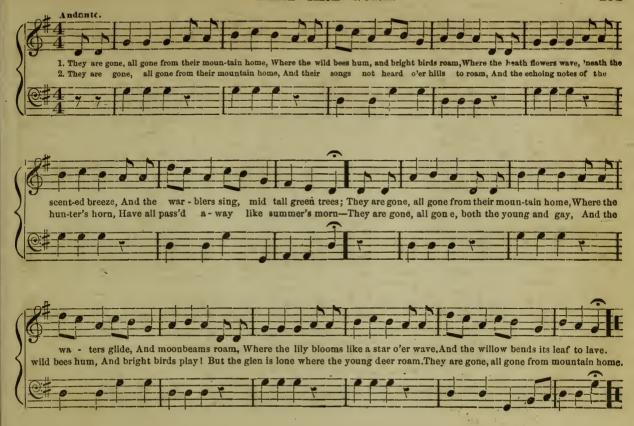


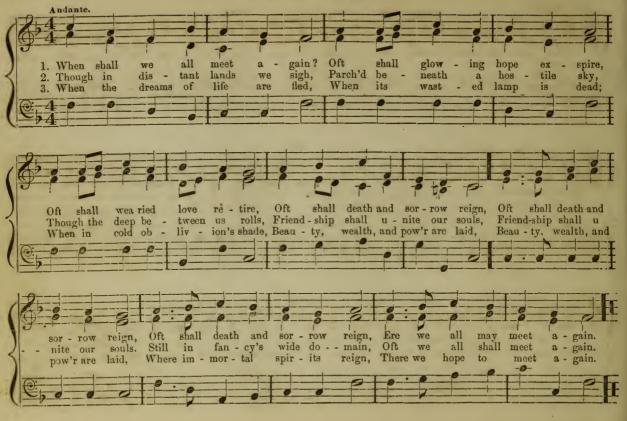
help. Thy help from Lord. Mak com eth the













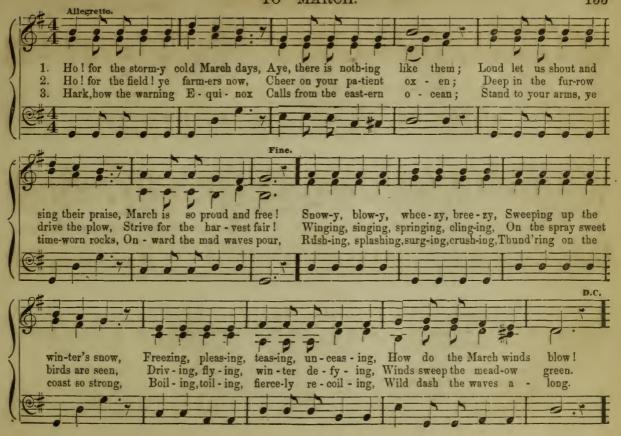


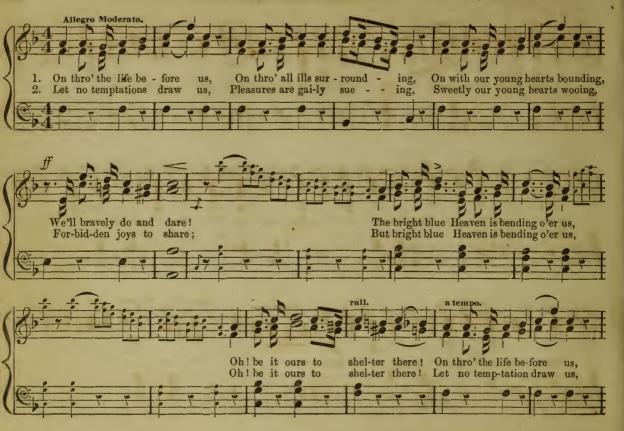
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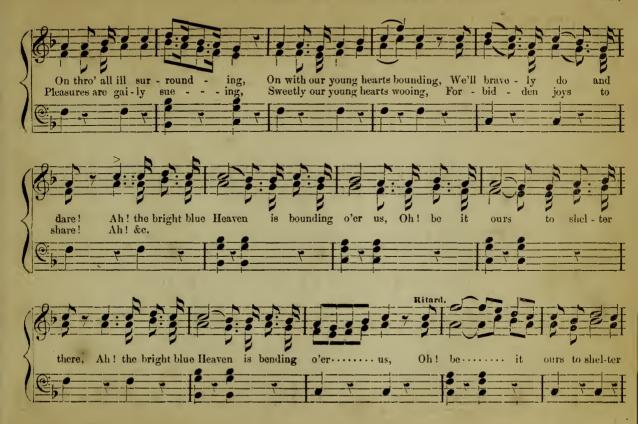
O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks:
On Thee our hopes we fix,
O save us all.

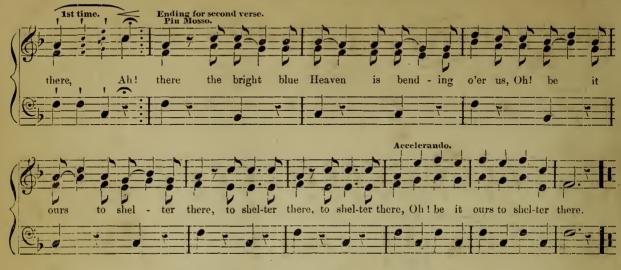
3.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.



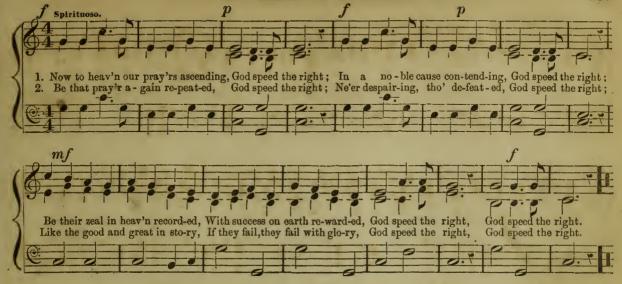






WE'RE STANDING BY THE DEWY PATH.





3.

Patient, firm and persevering,
God speed the right;
Ne'er the event nor danger fearing,
God speed the right;
Pains, nor toils, nor trials heeding,
And in heaven's own time succeeding,
God speed the right.

Still their onward course pursuing,
God speed the right;
Every foe at length subduing,
God speed the right;
Truth, thy cause, whate'er delay it,
There's no power on earth can stay it.
God speed the right.



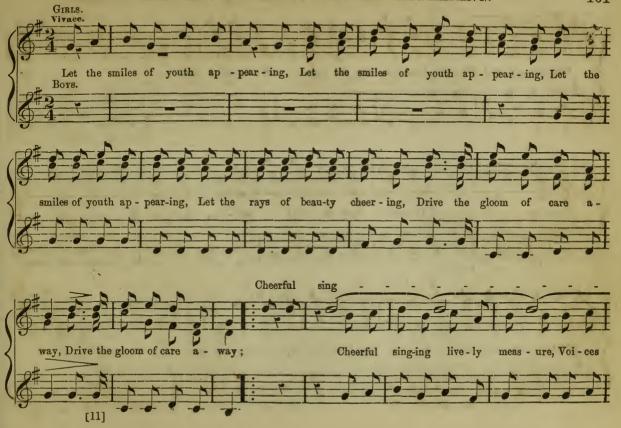


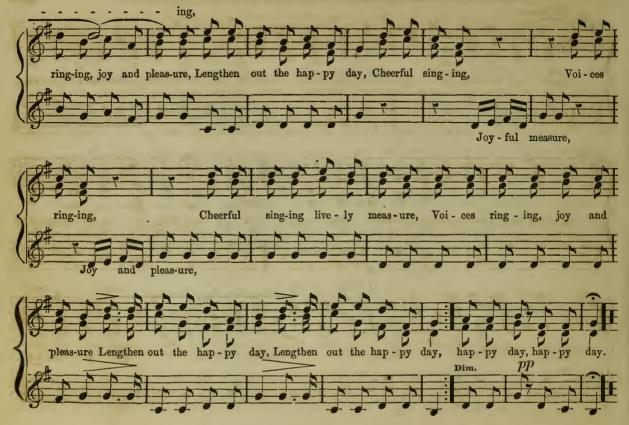
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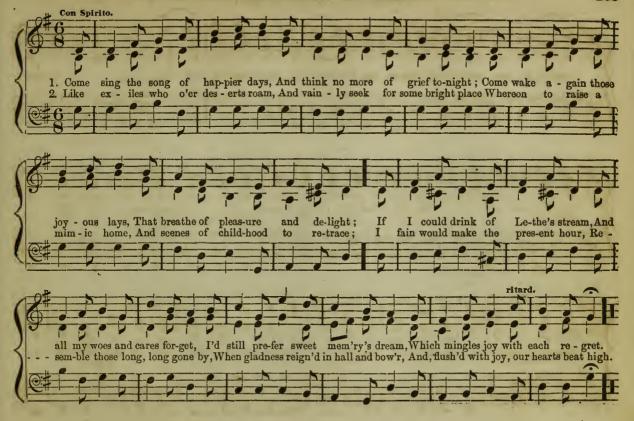
On mountain-top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there
The beautiful! the beautiful!
It liveth everywhere.

4

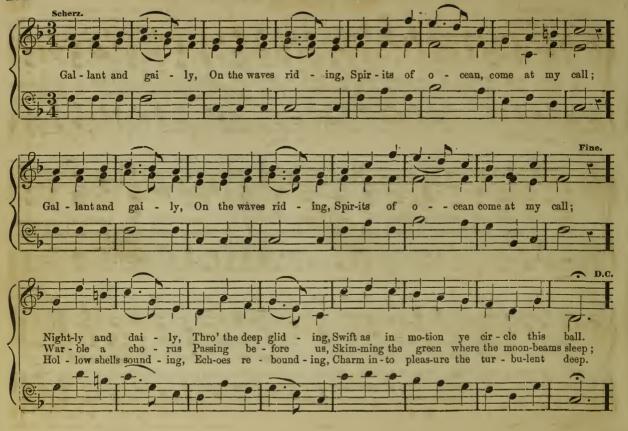
If so much loveliness is sent
To grace our present home,
How beautiful, how beautiful
Will be the world to come!

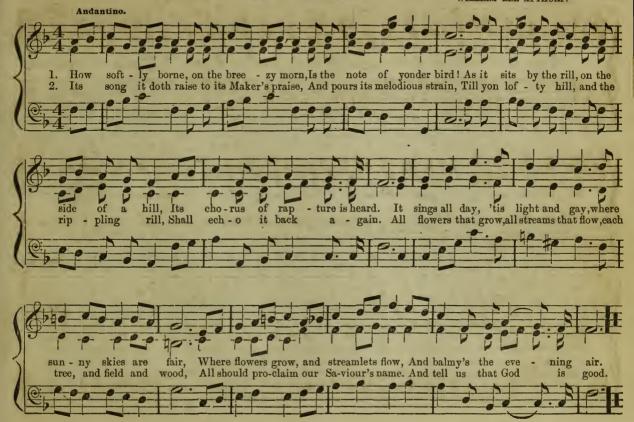


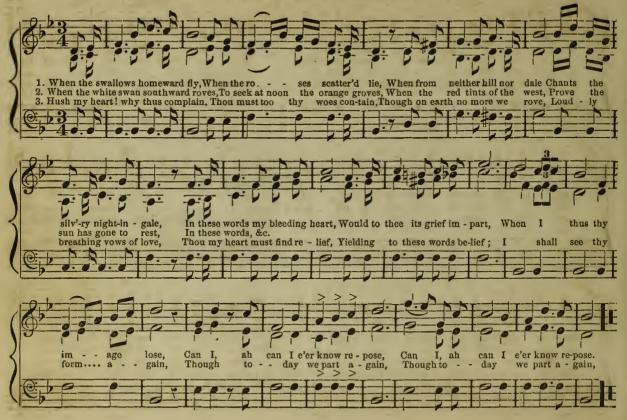


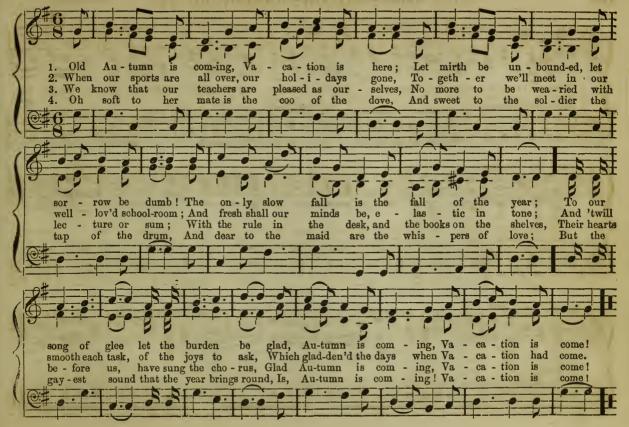


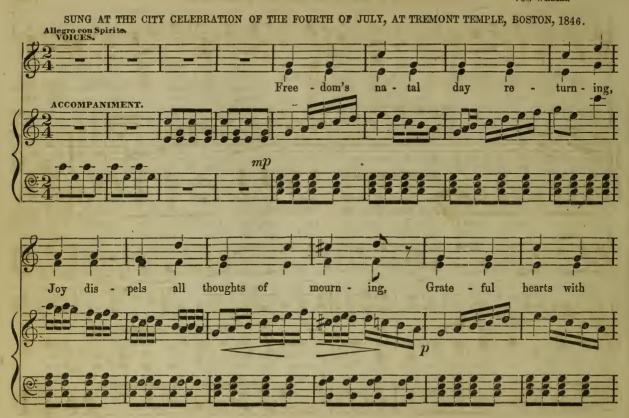


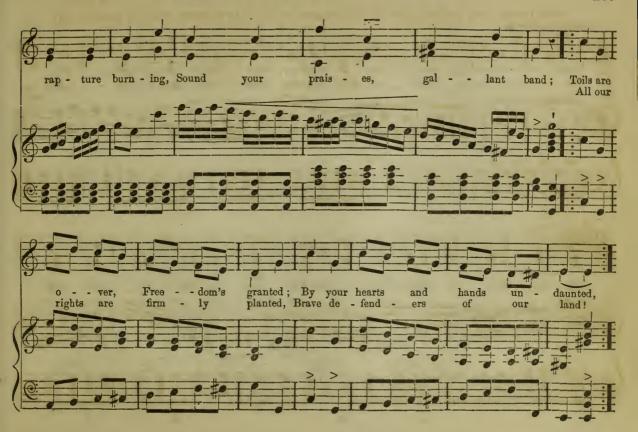


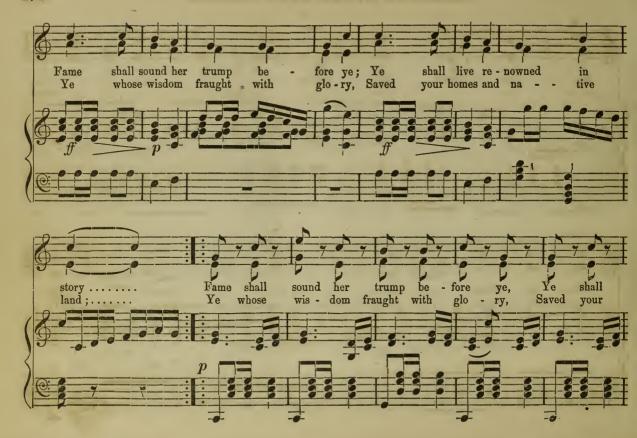








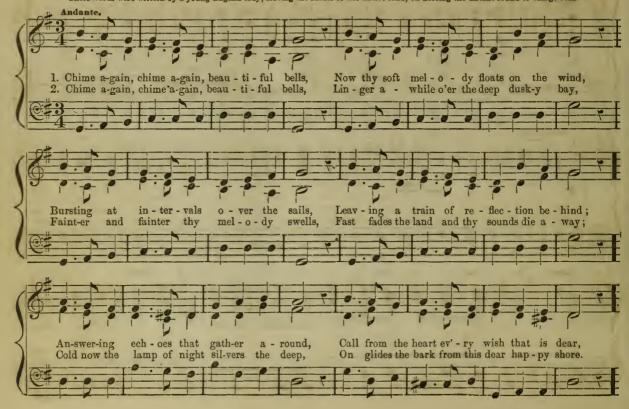


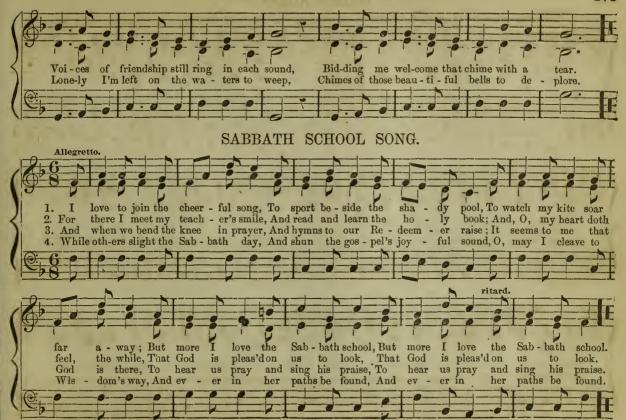


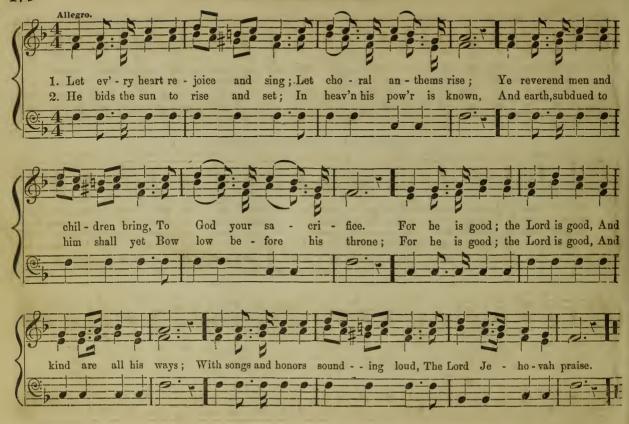


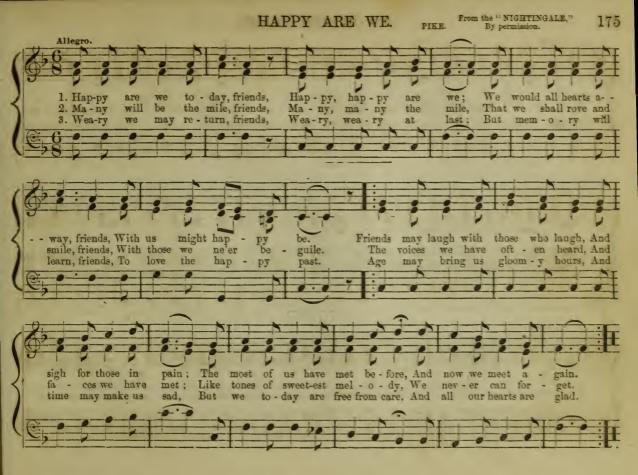
CHIME AGAIN.

These words were written by a young English lady, leaving the shores of her native land, on hearing the distant sound of village bells.



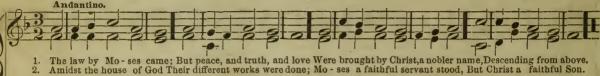


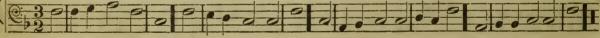


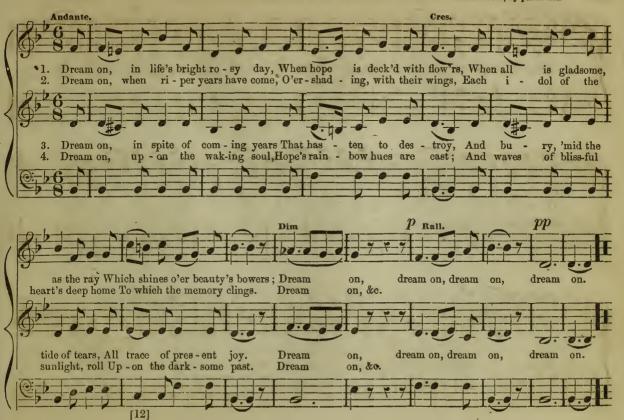


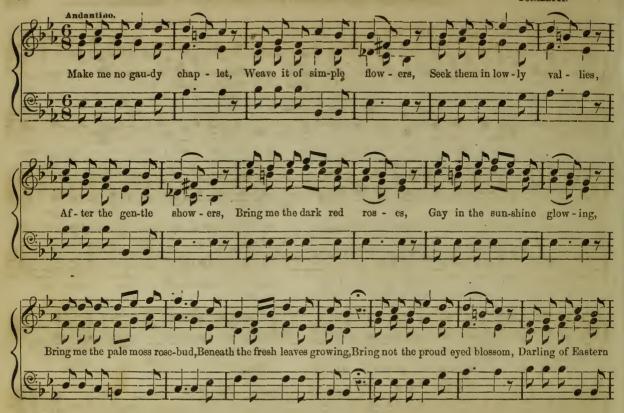


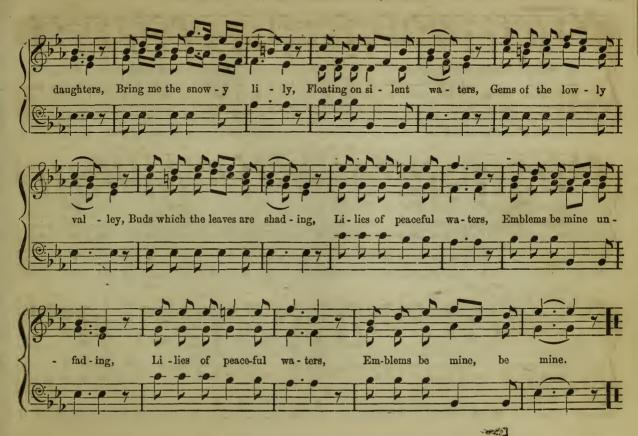
ASHLAND. S. M.



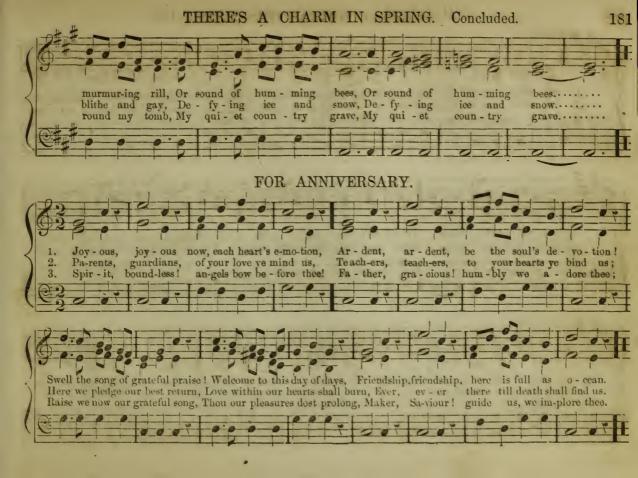


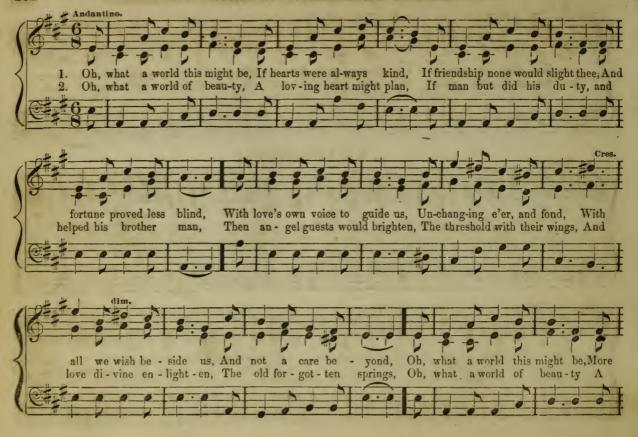






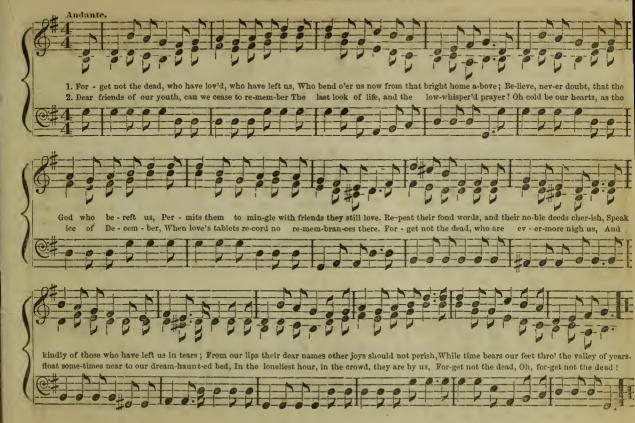


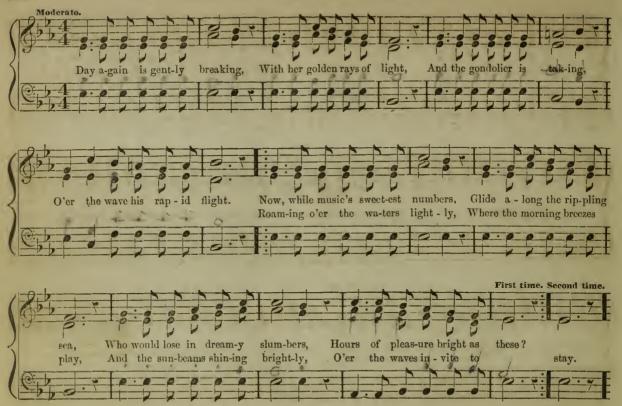


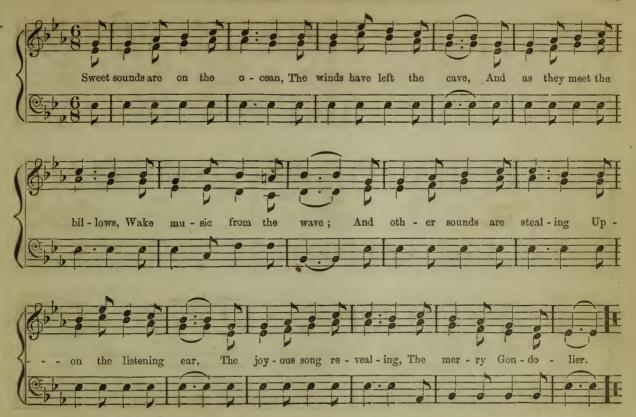




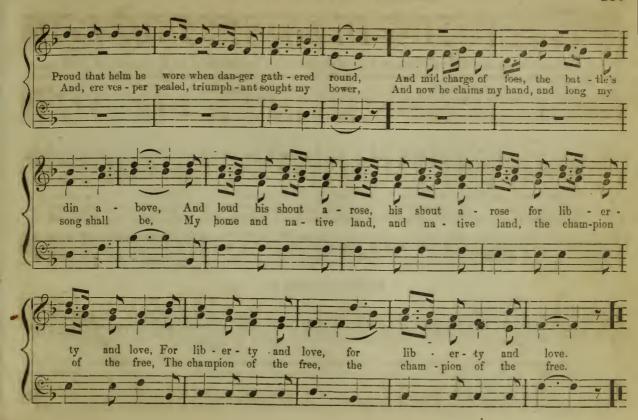


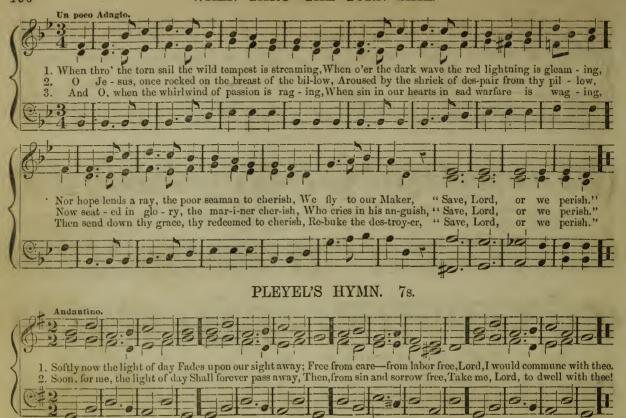


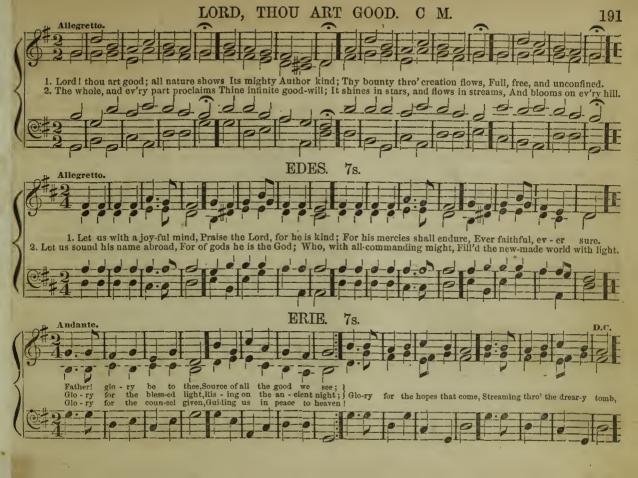












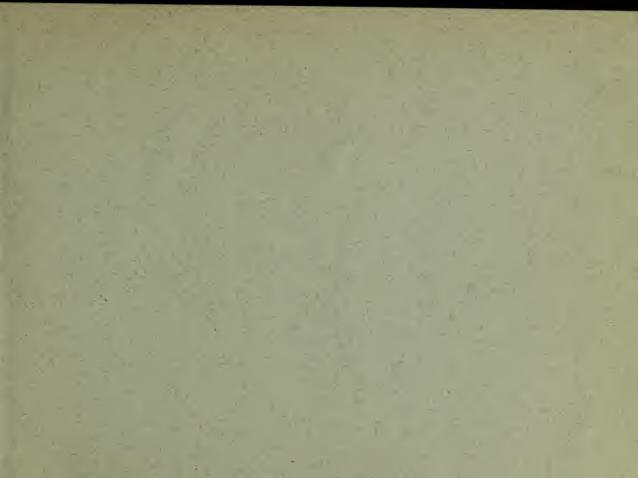
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B. P. L. Pladory. MAH 11 1912

